THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 24, 1845

THE TARIFF MEETING.

We give a correspondent space to relate his adventures and tell his opinions, to show how some Whigs view this matter, and for ourself we may say, that further reflection has only confirmed our first impressions, that if any good is to be effected, any impression made upon the administration at Washington, it should be a "Democratic" affair altogether. If it is a mere mixed meeting, it will lose all its influence upon the persons designed to be reached. There is no earthly use of the Whigs expressing an opinion on the Tariff. It is well known to all the world, that there is not a Whig in Pennsylvania who is not in favor of a Protective Tariff, and that the Whigs of the Union voted for the Tariff of 1842 at the last election. If it is a general meeting, it will be looked upon as a mere Whig affair, and be as the idle winds to our Locofoco Government. They care not for Whig thunder. They expect no support from the Whig party. What will they care for an expression of opinion, while it is carefully confined to a *general* meeting.

Let it be recollected that the General Government is now "Democratic" in all its branches. It is therefore to be presumed that "Democratic" principles will be carried out. If the "Democrats" of Pennsylvania are fearful that their own party cannot be trusted with our interests, ought they not to remonstrate, not in a *general* meeting, but in their party capacity! If the "Democracy" of Pennsylvania speak out boldly, it doubtless will have some effect upon the Government. It may pause in its headlong course, and calculate the chances of losing this important branch of the party. But if the Whigs have any thing to do with it, it will have no influence on the persons to be affected. If the Whigs had any power, if they had a majority in either House, and there was any fear they would not be true to their principles, then there would be some propriety in the Whigs holding a meeting, but in the present case we see none whatever. The Locofoco party has the whole Government in its hands, and to that party alone will accrue all the honor or dishonor of managing its affairs well or ill, and to them let us leave it. We trust every Whig in both Houses will firmly maintain their principles by sustaining the tariff, and if the Locofocos of this State fear it will be overthrown by the men *their votes* placed in power, it is their duty to remonstrate, not ours.

Past experience has taught the Whigs of this city that all mixed meetings for Tariff purposes have redounded to their injury. All the credit has been given to the opposite party, furnishing them with capital on which to humbug the people, while the Whigs, the true friends of the Tariff, have been cast into the shade. In a word, the Locofocos have the Government, let them manage it. Let them show their hands openly on this question, and not shelter themselves behind the backs of too complaisant Whigs.

☞ The following article on a subject deeply interesting to us, is from the Philadelphia *United States Gazette*, and although it is not very satisfactory as to what route the editor favors, yet it is some satisfaction that he has thought the matter worthy of notice at all. All we ask of Philadelphia is a careful and dispassionate view of the question. This will certainly lead her intelligent citizens to favor the extension of the right of way to the Baltimore Railroad. The editor of the United States Gazette must be aware, that the extension of the Baltimore road to Parkersburgh, will put a quietus upon a continuous Railroad, as few men will be found ready to invest their money in a work having such formidable competition. And we think it must be equally evident to him, that that road will reach the Ohio river through Virginia, if debarred from the soil of Pennsylvania. That powerful and wealthy corporation cannot be shut up at Cumberland, however much we may desire it. The idea is unreasonable—nay, preposterous—and contrary to the spirit of the age. Neither will any one say that it ought to be confined there. It would be manifest injustice, and exhibit a narrow and selfish spirit to keep it there had we the power.

If the citizens of Philadelphia wish to retain and increase their business with the Great Western Valley, the path is open before her, and so plain that he that runneth may read. It is, *first*—To grant the right of way to the Baltimore road through Pennsylvania to Pittsburgh; and *second*—To expend all her surplus capital in pushing a Railroad *west* of Pittsburgh, through Ohio and Indiana. By the first means she will secure a continuous Railroad communication with Pittsburgh, which, if not as short as can be built, yet still a very direct and excellent road, answering all the purposes designed, and not costing her a dollar. By the second, she will attract the trade of the interior of the great producing states of Ohio and Indiana, will tap all the improvements of those states, and place herself on an eminence second to no city in the Union.

By such a course of policy she will certainly secure to our State Works a large share of the carrying trade of the West, as heavy goods will then necessarily come to Pittsburgh, where our Canal can compete for them against the Railroad. But let the Baltimore road go to Parkersburgh, and what then becomes of our State Works?—Philadelphia will also, by this policy, secure to herself, against New York and Boston, the chief trade of the Lake county, the trade of the interior of the great producing states, and the trade of all the country washed by our great western rivers. The only competition she will have, will be Baltimore, from which she has nothing to fear; at least, nothing in comparison to that she has reason to dread in her northern rivals. We hope our friend of the U. S. Gazette, as he has decided that there *must* be a road, will also speedily decide that the granting of the right of way to the Baltimore road, is the only safe and wise plan for Philadelphia and Pennsylvania to take in the present crisis, and that he will give the extensive influence of his paper to the promotion of this object.

RAILROAD FROM PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURGH.

We are happy to express a belief, that the opinion has now gained extensively upon the people of the city of Philadelphia, that there must be a direct railroad communication between this city and Pittsburgh. Hitherto there has been a quiet kind of assent given to the proposition, a sort of dubious admission of the importance, but not the prompt assertion that the work must be done. There are several ways—the Sunbury and Erie Railroad, with a branch to Pittsburgh; the right of way granted to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, with the privilege of forming an attachment to connect with the southwestern terminus of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and thence by the Harrisburgh, Lancaster, and the Columbia Railroad, to Philadelphia. Another is to connect much higher up, beyond Bedford; and another proposition is to extend a railroad from Harrisburgh, by the Juniata, a route having been discovered, it is said, which is practicable, without either inclined planes or tunnels, and at a cost which may be supplied by capitalists and credit.

In conversation with many citizens since Friday, we have heard but one opinion as to the propriety, perhaps it would be better to say *necessity*, of constructing a road. The trade of our city, and, consequently, much of the prosperity of Pennsylvania—the business of Pittsburgh, and its vicinity, all are greatly dependent upon this measure, and business men will have to look to it with earnestness. We do not mean that "business men" must be looked to for the capital; in our opinion, one great error in the movements of Philadelphia, has been to tax her active business men beyond their means, beyond the means which they can take from their business. They need their capital. It is necessary to the keeping up and the enlargement of trade. It is necessary to supply occasional losses, or meet occasional disappointments. If every thousand dollars made in business is withdrawn, exhaustion may follow, and small revulsions will produce injurious effects. We are speaking of general matters, and for the general good. Individual merchants, of course, understand their particular business better than we do, and will hence suffer nothing from any mistake which we may make in our opinion, nor derive personal advantage from our best advice; but, generally, it must be injurious to what we may call "the business" of Philadelphia, to have too much of its profit merged in some other undertaking. And already, we repeat the remark, already the tax has been often heavy. But there is capital in Philadelphia—an abundance. No city in the Union has such a mass of personal property, and, consequently, no city has more *necessity* for the channels of business to be opened; none presents more chances of advantages to real estate from new business; and none has higher claims on the capitalists for liberal investment.

It is to this point we wish to draw the attention of our readers. The owners of property, of real estate in Philadelphia, are as much concerned in a railroad communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, as are the merchants, and ought to move in the project with equal, if not greater earnestness. In Boston, this is done. The benefit of the railroad is felt to be general, and it is *generally* promoted. The retired merchant puts in the large sums, and the active merchant draws only partially from his means. The former feels that his stock, his houses, his wharves, and whatsoever else may be his, must feel and show the advantages of these facilities. It is the same in Philadelphia with regard to the effect; it should be the same with regard to investments. Let not the capitalists say, "I have to make no money now, and therefore I leave the whole matter to the active trader." Suppose the active traders should say, "I have to make my money now, and therefore I will leave Philadelphia to the capitalists, and the real estate holders, and go where the wants of trade are considered?"

We do not mean, of course, that the merchants are not to be looked to for their aid. They must aid what is so certain to promote their benefit, but the capitalist must be liberal, more than usually liberal, remembering that the benefits sought are to be permanent to his possession.

We leave the subject now, with a view of recurring to it again very soon. In the meantime, we repeat the assertion, that Philadelphia must have a direct railroad communication with Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.

We take the following article from the "*Observer*," a religious paper, published at Hudson, Ohio. It shows that the citizens of Ohio, on the route of the contemplated Railroad, are taking hold of the matter in good earnest:

CLEVELAND AND WELLSVILLE RAIL ROAD.—The survey of the route for this road is now completed. It is found to be more feasible than was apprehended; and every thing now indicates that this great improvement will soon be accomplished. The quiet steadiness with which the preliminary measures have been prosecuted shows the character of the men who have taken hold of the work, and gives promise that it will be carried forward to completion with energy and success.

This road will form one important link of the great chain of communication between the east and the west. The termini of the road are in two of the most flourishing western cities. Cleveland, if her citizens are wise and true to their own interest, must be eventually the great mart of the western lakes; and if she can secure to herself the control of the communication between the great and fertile north-west and the Atlantic cities, as it seems now to be in her power to do, her prosperity is sure. The local business will be drawn in beyond a question, as the mighty river absorbs all the smaller streams of the valley. Pittsburgh, at the other end of the route, has, it seems to us, a corresponding destiny before her. The wonderful vigor with which she rose from the shock of that terrific conflagration, is an earnest of what she is to be. At the head of the navigation of the Ohio, with her vast resources of mineral wealth, she must be prosperous from her manufacturing enterprise. But in connection with this, as one principal focus of eastern and western travel she may become commercially great. If the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road does not terminate at Pittsburgh, as it now seems probable it will, there will be, beyond a doubt, a direct rail road communication with Philadelphia, and, also, if we have not misinterpreted the signs of events, another with New York by a connection with the New York and Erie rail road. And if one takes into view the immeasurable amount of business to be carried on between the east and the west, he will be convinced that even three such roads, branching from Pittsburgh to the three commercial Atlantic ports, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, will not be disproportioned to the business; and no one of these cities need have the slightest feeling of jealousy towards the others.

A good rail road from the lakes will determine for Pittsburgh the terminus of roads from the eastern cities. A vigorous prosecution of this enterprise appears to us to be the most obvious dictate of sound policy on the part of Cleveland and Pittsburgh. That their efforts will be energetically seconded along the line of the road we entertain no doubt.

The Cleveland and Wellsville rail road, we think, must prove a profitable road to the proprietors. The amount of travel eastward and westward, is beyond computation. One fact that came under our observation is sufficient to indicate of what importance it is to provide for it. Last summer a party of 60 chanced to leave New Orleans in one of the innumerable steamboats that navigate the Mississippi, of whom the first to leave the party was one who stopped for a few days at Cleveland; all bound east. They came up the Mississippi, across to Chicago and round the lakes. Even now this is the favorite route from New Orleans to New York. A rail road from Cleveland to Pittsburgh would divert a large part of this travel. The route would be shorter and quicker: and the navigation of the lake which many so much dislike, would be avoided.

MAP OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY.—The Chronicle urges the importance of an extensive map of Allegheny County. We do not know any thing in the map line more needed, or which would pay better. Every business man, every lot holder and farmer in the county would gladly buy such a map, and we have long wondered such a one was not projected and published. Who will take hold of it!

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE TARIFF MEETING!

Mr. Editor: Night before last, I went on some business to the Exchange Hotel, and on my way I met so many Locofoco chieftains from different quarters that I wondered what was brewing. On reaching the Hotel, I found it crowded with similar chiefs, having a busy air, portending something ominous. There was such an array of Biglers and Butlers and Mooreheads and Shalers and Reynolds' and Meyers', that it was pretty evident that some manœuver was going on, at the first impression.

Presently Mr. Moorehead announced that a meeting *had been* called, to take into consideration the question of the Tariff, and to appoint delegates to a grand *Convention* to be held at Hollidaysburgh, to *sustain the Tariff*, and give an expression of *public* opinion on that important subject. Judge Burnsides was called to the chair, &c.

Now, sir, this strikes me as one of those peculiar moves of Locofocoism that deserves to be watched by us simple Whigs with suspicion. It was all among the Locofocos. Amongst the conspicuous, John B. Butler seemed the busiest patriot, except Moorehead, as well as I could perceive.

Let us look into this matter a little. The meeting it seems was a public meeting. Who called it? When was it called! When was it proclaimed or published! Does any body know but a few wily politicians. Every body asks how it was got up and nobody knows.

The secret of all this business is manifestly this. The party at Washington, the party press, the Union, the Richmond Inquirer, the Nashville Union, the whole Locofoco press, the Democracy, horse foot and dragoons, are *determined* to put down the Tariff. The Secretary of the Treasury, the whole Cabinet, and the President, are now plotting its destruction. It has gone abroad that the destruction of the Tariff will be the battle cry the pass word of the Locofoco party next winter in Congress. This is now notorious to the dullest eye. These party chiefs, who have deceived the people at the last election with the pretence of Mr. Polk's attachment to the Tariff, are now affrighted at their temerity. They have become alarmed at their inability to stay the overwhelming torrent of party. Their party is stronger than they hoped. What are our Shalers and McCandlesses and Moorheads and Butlers and Biglers to do now! How are they to answer to the people!—They know that as Mr. Polk has a powerful majority in both Houses, that the Tariff will fall without some unusual effort, and they know (what to them is worse, that with it, down goes their party, their influence,) that their bread and butter is knocked out of their fingers.

So they meet and devise and plot what is to be done. It would not do to call party meetings; that would be to array the *particular* Democracy of Pennsylvania against the general Democracy of the Administration. They reason thus—the party will be divided; we dare not be so independent; this would not be democratic—what can we do then! We cannot take *party grounds* on this matter; if we do we are gone, and will be thrown overboard as politicians. Let us call meetings of *the people*—display a bold, large front in favor of the tariff, as constituents of *the people*. Let us make *a general move*. If we did not know that the President and his administration are determined to put down the tariff, we could hold party meetings with the sweetest complacency, but now it won't do. We will adopt general meetings. The Whigs are too soft to see our purpose. The easy souls will readily fall in with the scheme. We will arouse the *people*, and the party will lie back. If we save the Tariff, and scare the President from his purpose, we will claim the credit; if we fail we are as good Locofocos as ever, and have not rebelled against the *party*.

Here, Mr Editor, are these very men who have been pledging themselves that Polk was a friend of the Tariff, and that only elect him and *all is safe!* Now sir, when they *have got the President they wanted, and a majority of Locofocos in both houses of Congress, and the Texas Senators into the bargain*, they are thrown into alarm for the Tariff. If the Locofoco party are the friends and guardians of the Tariff, why all this alarm? Why call these meetings of the people! Why shrink from the responsibility of party meetings! Why not confide in their own Congress!

Sir, take my word for it, and does any thinking man doubt a moment, but that if these political chieftains, who have humbugged the community so long, knew that Mr. Polk was friendly to the tariff they would be calling meetings of the people! No sir, if the Tariff were a party measure, we would have party meetings, and nothing but party meetings, and no Whig would be permitted even to look on.

These meetings, Sir, are not to be trusted in such hands, and so, Whigs, let them alone.

ANONYMOUS.

From the United States Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA INTEREST.

The following letter is from the most respectable source, and was addressed to an important firm in this city, that sought correct information. We may add that many of the counties, most able and willing to pay their quota, are in reserve for the February interest. And favorable to the hope of every true hearted Pennsylvanian, the hopes of paying the interest on our State debt, is the news from abroad, that the produce of our farms is to be in demand. When England has run the race of speculation into which she has recently entered with regard to railroads, a race that does not involve quite so much expenditure as some think, she will be ready to turn her eye towards Pennsylvania again with favor, towards Pennsylvania redeemed, regenerated, disenthralled. We copy the letter, however:

HARRISBURGH, Oct. 20, 1845.

Dear Sir:—I had a conversation this morning with Treasurer Snowden. He tells me he has no doubt of his ability to pay the interest on the 1st of February. He had on the 1st instant, two hundred and forty thousand dollars in the treasury, available funds.

The Treasurer will address another circular to the County Treasurers, urging them to be prepared to remit by the members of the Legislature on the 1st of January. Another consideration—the Legislature will be in session a month before the 1st of February, and should there be a deficiency of two or three hundred thousand dollars, they will make provision for supplying it at all hazard. You may rely upon it, there is a fixed and unalterable determination of every individual in the community, that the interest shall be paid for the future. I don't entertain a doubt of the payment. Respectfully, &c.

Great Fire at Winchester, Va.—We are informed, by a note hastily written from Winchester at midnight of Tuesday, that a large fire had just been subdued at that place, which destroyed property to the amount of sixty thousand dollars. We have no particulars, except that among the buildings consumed were Taylor's Hotel and Hough's row of buildings, besides a number of other houses, amounting in all, as we suppose, to at least thirty, as the note states that as many as twenty seven were on fire at one time.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

OMINOUS!—A letter from Washington, in the U. S. Gazette, says that Mr. M'LANE has more than once written to the Government to be recalled, on account of the manner in which he is treated by his Government, in relation to the Oregon question;—and that Mr. BUCHANAN has been urged to take a seat on the Supreme Bench, on account of his opposition to the measures of the Cabinet in regard to the Tariff and the Oregon questions. He is for a Tariff and *peace*. Mr. POLK and his advisers are for free-trade and turmoil.

AMERICAN RAILROAD IRON.—The Montour Iron Company's mills, at Danville, turn out beautiful specimens of rail, made entirely of Anthracite pig iron. The Pottsville Gazette says: "The rails exhibited to us are eighteen feet in length, and weigh fifty-one pounds to the yard; we have never seen any English rails surpassing them in beauty of make and finish, and it is believed that the material itself is superior to that generally employed in England, for similar purposes. These rails are made for the Lancaster Road. The Montour company will be able to turn out at least 10,000 tons per year."

BRITISH CONTRIBUTIONS TO SCIENCE, ART AND USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—We gather from the proceedings of the late session of the British Parliament, that it appropriated for additional rooms for the British Museum £50,000, for purchasing certain collections for that institution £6,217; for the National Gallery £1,500; for the geological Survey of Great Britain and Ireland £8,850; for magnetic observations £5,839; for monuments to Lords de Saumarez, Exmouth and Sir Sidney Smith £1,500; for communicating with India, via the Red Sea £50,000; for ditto between India and China £99,000; for the School of Design £4,911; for the Scottish Universities £7,380; for Belfast Academy £2,100; for Public Education in Great Britain £75,000; for ditto in Ireland £75,000—all for 1845—total, £387,317.

THE SLAVE SHACKLES ON BOARD THE MISSOURI STEAM FRIGATE.—The Washington Union explains the uses of the slave shackles which were found in the wreck of the Missouri, and which gave the London Times so fruitful an occasion for abusing the U. S. Government. The steam frigate carried (as all ships of war, in all navies, carry) an allowance of hand-cuffs or leg-shackles, or both, to be used in case prisoners shall be taken and their confinement shall become necessary. *The allowance of these irons for vessels of the class of the Missouri does not exceed* 450, *and a larger allowance than that number the Missouri did not have, and couldnot have.* These are all the facts in the case, and on these facts the "Times" has made up its atrocious and absurd libels.

The Great Fossil Skeleton exhibited by Dr. Koch, and which is called the remains of a gigantic serpent, is pronounced by the anatomists of Boston to have belonged to no serpent, nor any single animal in any age of the world. Although the parts appear to be mostly real fossils, nothing but their ingenious arrangement gives the appearance to the whole of a skeleton of a gigantic serpent. The Boston Natural History Society will publish in the next number of their proceedings a full account of the process by which it would seem that this "Hydrarchos" has been constructed.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night a stranger, whose name we have not learned, was walking along Water street, past the store occupied by L. & J. D. WICK, when he fell into an excavation for a vault in front of the block of new warehouses adjoining their house. He had his hands in his pockets, and apparently his death was caused instantaneously by falling on his head and breaking his neck, as, when found in the morning, he was lying on his face with his hands still in his pockets. There was gross carelessness manifested in neglecting to place a barrier at this man-trap, but who is responsible we cannot say. A gentleman informs us that he and a companion came very near being precipitated into it the night previous. The neglect to guard it has caused one death.

IMPORTANT.—The Susquehanna Democrat states that the differences between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company and the New York and Erie Railroad Company have been fully and fairly adjusted, and all opposition to the railroad passing through Pike and Wayne counties will be withdrawn; and all the protection to the works of the Canal Company claimed by them have been acceeded to by the Railroad Company.

MORMON AFFAIRS.—The military force stationed in Hancock county is under the command of Col. Wm. B. Warren, of Jacksonville, Illinois. The Quincy Rifle Company, numbering fifty men, comprise a part of this force. Col. Warren seems to have been successful in capturing two Mormon thieves, and finding the property in their possession in Nauvoo.

Nootka or Vancouver Island, on the north-west coast of North America, we have it from good authority, is to be the final destination and home of the Mormon people. This Island is about 300 miles long, and from 75 to 100 in width. It is separated from the main land by a long, narrow strait, and lies between the 47th or 48th and 51st or 52d degrees of north latitude, extending along the coast in a north-west direction. The boundary line between the American and British possessions in the north-west will probably pass across the Island. The English, we believe, have one or two trading posts on the Island, but for the most part it is inhabited by Indians, of not a warlike disposition. It is a long journey, but can be accomplished. If the Mormons do emigrate to that distant land, they will be out of the reach of harm from white men, and may enjoy their peculiar notions in quiet, until the devil breeds his own discords and confusion among them.

CAUTION.—We desire to put our Pittsburgh neighbors on their guard against a burglar. A man arrived at the U. S. Hotel sometime last week, rather a heavy man with black eyes and hair, lame with one foot, and walked with a cane. Had on dark frock coat and grey pants. He registered his name as *Gilmore*. He had a man with him, who went off the next morning. Three nights after, the store of Messrs. Ott & Greer was robbed of counterfeit money, and he passed one of the same notes in payment for his bill.—He was followed by Mr. Parker and caught on the boat at Wellsvile. In endeavoring to redeem the counterfeit he hauled out the other counterfeits taken from the store and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Scrip. Mr. P. was not aware that it was the money until he returned.

If the Pittsburgh police are sharp they can catch the rascal, as he went there.—*Wheeling Times, of yesterday.*

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 25, 1845.

THE TARIFF AND THE POST.

The Post tries to be very savage on us for the expression of our opinion in regard to a Locofoco-Whig Tariff Convention. We shall not bandy words with the editor about it. We shall think it time to seek new party associations whenever we have to call upon the Locofoco party to save us from the consequences of our own folly, and whenever we have to call upon the Locofocos to save us from the ruinous policy of a *Whig* administration which we have assisted to place in power! A more *humbling* position we cannot conceive of. The Post must be dreadfully alarmed for the consequences of the election of Mr. POLK when it comes wooing to the Whigs to save the interests of Pennsylvania from the assaults of a Locofoco President and a Locofoco Congress.

The Post is indeed placed in a most pitiable condition, the result of pursuing a dishonest course. It says, speaking of the Tariff question—"The Democracy of Pennsylvania will be surprised to learn that their views are not well understood—they have never for one moment occupied a doubtful position on that question—*they have stood by it at all times;* they never cast their votes for Mr. *Clay*." Is not this beautiful consistency! If the Democracy of Pennsylvania have stood by the Tariff at all times, how did they come to vote for an Anti-Tariff President!—and why are they now calling upon the Whigs to join them in opposing his determination to ruin the Tariff! "They never cast their votes for Mr. CLAY," who was pledged to the Tariff of 1842, but gave them for a man who, they now acknowledge, is opposed to the Tariff, and yet the Post coolly tells us they have "stood by the Tariff at all times." True, indeed, they have stood by and helped men into office to ruin it.

But why should the Post ask Whigs to aid the Locofocos in this Tariff Convention, when, according to the editor's own statements, they are not to be trusted. In his paper of yesterday he insults the Whigs in the following style:

"Whig politicians have never done *any thing* for the protection of American Industry, save to *bluster* in its favor for political effect, and *desert* it when friends were needed." "Whig politicians have ever been ready with "lip service," but their "acts" in its favor are indeed "few and far between.'"

Can Whigs, with a proper sense of self-respect, who are conscious of honest, honorable and laborious exertions at the last election to sustain the Tariff, unite with men who thus insult and slander them? We leave them to answer. When their previous exertions and efforts are thus cavalierly treated, what fairness could they expect should they condescend to go into this Convention?

The Post tries to make it appear that there is some inconsistency in our present course, and in that on the Railroad question. There is no parallel in the case! The one is a party question, the other is not. The one is local, the other is general. The great mass of the Whig party is friendly to a Protective Tariff, and the great mass of the Locofoco party is opposed to it. With the Railroad, party has nothing to do.

Certainly no *Whig* can doubt that the position of the Whig party is clearly understood on the subject. Those who voted for Mr. POLK ought to speak out. They have claims on him. But the Whigs have already spoken at the ballot-box. They have told the people that the Locofocos of Pennsylvania were *not* the true friends of the Tariff, because they were knowingly supporting a man opposed to it. Shall they now turn round and acknowledge that they were wrong—mistaken—by joining these very men in a general meeting?

We would not throw a straw in the way of the Locofocos holding a convention. We hope they will do it, and be successful in their efforts. Glad should we be if they would unitedly sustain it, and settle the question at once and forever. But they have taken a poor way of showing their attachment heretofore. May they do better in future.

NUTS TO CRACK.—S. W. BLACK, Esquire, figures as Chairman of a Tariff Committee. This same gentleman, when asked at Tarentum, this fall, whether he would desert the administration, if it put down the Tariff, or attempted to put it down—replied that he *would not!* That although friendly to the Tariff himself, yet he would stand by the administration although it persisted in destroying the Tariff.

We have also asked the Post if it would still support the administration of Mr. POLK, in the event of the Tariff being *attacked*. The reply is, an effort to prove that Mr. POLK is *sound* on the Tariff! Consistency.

THE INDUSTRIAL CONGRESS.

This famous body has adopted a Constitution, which they style the "Constitution of the Industrial Congress," and which they recommend to the people of the United States. The first section of the first article is as follows:

1st. Its members shall be elected annually by bodies or associations of men or women who subscribe to these Principles, to wit: That all men are created equal: that they are endowed by their Creator with certain Inalienable Rights, among which are the Right to Life and Liberty; to the use of such a portion of the Earth and the other elements as shall be sufficient to provide them with the means of subsistence and comfort; to Education and Paternal Protection from Society.

This Congress has also adopted a Constitution for local Associations, to be called the "*Industrial Brotherhood*." We take two articles:

ART. III.—Sec. 1. No employer, nor overseer or superintendent, shall be admitted into this Brotherhood, nor any person who is not a practical Farmer, Mechanic, or other operative or workingman.

ART. IV. §1. The name of a person offered for initiation must be proposed by a member in writing, stating his age, residence and business, which must be entered on the record, and the subject referred to three brothers for investigation, who shall report at the succeeding regular meeting, when the candidate may be balloted for with ball ballots, and if not more than two *black* balls appear against him, he shall be elected; but if three or more appear, he shall be rejected, and so declared.

JOHN FERRALL, of this city, was one of the Vice-Presidents, and one of the leading men in this *Industrial* Congress. What a mockery!

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

To the Voters of Allegheny County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—Experience has again proved that every attempt to set up new parties at the expense of the Whigs must fail. There can be but two political parties in the country, and perhaps it is for the best that those two should exist, in order to watch each other, and act as a check upon that one which for the time shall hold the ascendancy. Formerly, there was the Federal and Democratic parties; at present, there is what is called the Democratic and Whig parties, composed of individuals who belonged to one or the other of those first named. The Liberty and the Native American parties are (with few exceptions,) fragments or splinters broken from the Whigs, and hold nearly the same principles on subjects of national policy, but incapable of accomplishing anything in legislation without the co-operation of the Whig party. But when men fix their attention too ardently on one subject, that subject is apt to assume a disproportioned magnitude, and their minds naturally run into extravagance and exaggeration, urging them to attempt the impracticable. The Whigs, at least of the States which are free from the misfortune, or rather curse, of slavery, would gladly hail the day when there would be no slave on the American soil—but they would not desire to see this by violation of the law and of the constitution, or by an unjustifiable interference with the internal polity of other States. They would not wish to see this at the expense of the federal Union, or even of its peace and harmony; an expense which, to the mind capable of taking a practical view of affairs, is pregnant with a thousand evils. No evil can equal the prostration of the Constitution and the laws, while they remain unchanged and unrepealed. They are the indispensible safeguards of our happiness, peace and prosperity. We may apply to them the language of the elegant Hooker, in his ecclesiastical polity—"Of law no less can be said than that her seat is the bosom of God, and her voice the harmony of the world—all things in Heaven and Earth do her homage, the very least, as feeling her care, and the greatest, as not exempted from her power."

The Native American party is composed of those who think the Whigs are not disposed to go far enough in restricting the privileges of such foreigners as may hereafter come into the country. I think my brother Natives go too far. I have had heart-burnings as well as they on the subject of foreigners, requiring much more to be repressed than indulged. The very *name* applies an invidious and painful distinction between Natives and those who, by long residence, have become completely identified with the country and its best interests—who are in a thousand instances the fathers of Native Americans, and whose ties to other lands are only those of memory. At the same time, I do not think the worse of an adopted citizen for cherishing an affection to the land of his birth, by no means incompatible with an attachment for the land of his choice. I wish to see the love of country in the bosoms of my own countrymen burn with a flame high and holy; for this is patriotism, one of the noblest of human virtues; but the illiberality of some of the enactments proposed by the Native party has been flung as a reproach on the Whigs, who have been unjustly held accountable for them, identifying them with the old Federal party, and the odious alien and sedition laws of Federal times. What can be more illiberal, and at the same time unwise, than the imposition of a tax of five hundred dollars on every foreign mechanic coming to this country! This is called protection to the American workman! I believe American mechanics are too proud and too generous to ask such a protection, even if there was the remotest probability of obtaining it. But in the common arts they do not fear such competition, and there are still some things that foreign artists can teach us. To require a residence of twenty-one years, which the great orator Curran declares to be "thrice the period which ordinary calculation assigns to the duration of human life," before giving a right to vote, although paying taxes and doing military service, is nothing but a cruel mockery, unworthy of a magnanimous people. These will not bear examination in point of justice; and, in the present state of things, are impracticable. I own, that under the anguish of defeat at the last Presidential election, I was disposed to be somewhat of this way of thinking, but reflection brought me back to reason. Let us be content with the execution of the laws at present in force; let us place additional safeguards to prevent their violation; let us make every effort to preserve the purity of the elective franchise; let us declare that every illegal vote given is a vote taken away from a legal voter. What is still worse, during the late contest, for the first time, religion was mingled with political topics, in discussions before the people. This is at variance with the spirit of our free and tolerant constitution. Government and religion should be separated, and for the same reason religion and politics should be kept distinct.

No one will accuse me of ambition in offering myself for your suffrages; I had no such desire until unexpectedly brought forward by some of my fellow citizens. At all events, it will not be said that I have been moved by the lucre of office. I saw my native city in affliction—my name was mentioned as one that might lend a helping hand, and I was too much flattered by this expression of confidence not to come forward. I saw a crisis in her future prosperity, and if any of my fellow-citizens thought that I had talents which might be of use, it was my duty to exert them. I should have been happy if some one better qualified had been joined to my respected colleagues; but I will do my best to satisfy the expectations of my fellow citizens in the measure which is regarded as of such vital importance to the prosperity of our Western Emporium.

H. M. BRACKENRIDGE.

Tarentum, Oct. 22, 1845.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The Tariff Convention.

I was much pleased, Mr. Editor, with the stand you took in your paper of the 23d in opposition to the Convention, *without distinction of party*, which it is proposed by some of the Locofocos to hold at Hollidaysburgh, for the purpose of giving an expression of opinion in favor of the Tariff of 1842, of the Tariff as it is. I am willing as a Whig to attend *"no-party,"* or rather all-party meetings, to aid in procuring a charter for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, or appropriations for improving the Ohio River, or any other measures not of a party character, but I cannot consent so to stultify myself as to attend a half Locofoco, half Whig meeting or Convention in favor of a Tariff. I would as soon think of acting with the Abolitionists against the annexation of Texas—nay rather; for their vote which effected that measure was only an indirect one, and had some slight palliations, while the vote of the Locofocos in favor of the destruction of the Tariff was direct, and given (at all events so far as the proposers of this convention are concerned,) wilfully, and with full knowledge that it would endanger the measure that they now call upon the Whigs to help them sustain! *They* have brought about the danger, and in strict justice *they* ought to be left to avert it; or abide the consequence. If it should fall upon them, most richly have they deserved their fate, and if it could fall upon them alone, (I mean upon those who cheated the people into the belief that Mr. Polk was friendly to the protective system,) it is but little commisseration they would meet with or deserve. Their offence, in strict morals, is no better than obtaining goods under false pretences, and were public opinion as discriminating and unrelenting (as it ought to be) against moral swindling as it is against legal, would be received with the same reprobation and followed by the same disgrace.

Consistency, principle, feeling, self-respect all forbid us to join the Locofocos in a Tariff Convention. But what I am afraid will be considered the best reason, policy—expediency—the interests of home labor forbid it. In a party point of view it is and always has been suicidal. We have been laboring for some years back to convince the people of the unquestionable truth that the Locofoco party is the deadly enemy of American industry, while ever and anon we are found in friendly convocation with it as to the best means of preserving it! Our acts belie our words, and the consequence is that Pennsylvania is still Locofoco, and always will be so long as we admit that that party, either here or elsewhere, is any other than a false friend to the protective system. The interests of our party, then, forbid it, and it should not be forgotten, even in this manufacturing city, that in the success of the Whig party are bound up things of far greater weight in the long run than even the protection of our home industry. Sooner or later *that will* make itself heard, while public virtue, public morals, under Locofoco auspices and rule now so fast deteriorating, may not recover in time to save our institutions from anarchy and vilest license.

I have said that the best interests of home labor aside from all considerations of party and principle forbid that this convention should be composed of any other than Locofocos. The Whigs have done all on the subject of a Tariff that men can do. They have resolved and re-resolved in favor of it. They have spent untold thousands of dollars, and more than an equal amount of time in supporting it against the insidious efforts of these self same Locofocos. And what is more they have voted for it. They succeeded at last—at a great sacrifice of feeling, and some principle—in procuring the present Tariff, now in danger from its old foe—the Locofoco party. There can be no mistake about their wishes and position in the matter. But the truth is that their wishes or interests will not have a feather's weight with those who are now assailing the Tariff. It is not uncharitable to say that with them one motive for destroying the tariff is because it is *Whig*. And every Whig assembled with those Locofocos who propose to meet at Hollidaysburgh will not only by so much *weaken* its effect on the administration, but he will by so much *damage* it. *No-party* mass conventions bind *no party* and commit *no party*, and they represent properly nobody's opinion but those who attend them. They are inappropriate to the present emergency.

If the Locofocos of Pennsylvania are at length convinced that they were bamboozled in the late Presidential election; if the leaders here are alarmed at the too great success of their party, and wish to arrest its course before it does what it has always threatened, let them take measures to have their opinion regularly gathered and expressed. Instead of holding a mass convention, let them hold primary meetings in the townships for the purpose of electing delegates to meet in a state convention, to be composed of Locofocos only. If the voice of such a convention is in favor of the protective system, we may expect that it would have some weight with the administration. It would afford Mr. Polk some excuse for breaking faith with his southern friends. It seems to me in view of the mischief that the Locofocos have done in this matter, this would not be too much for them to do towards repairing it. But in any event, let the demonstration, (whatever it may be,) be their own. A Locofoco meeting may possibly have some influence with their brethren, a Whig one, with a few Locofoco manufacturers as office bearers, would have none and worse than none.

Of course, Mr. Editor, I speak but my own opinions, and in matters of policy, with deference to the better opinion of my fellow Whigs. In matters of principle I must consult my own judgment, and that leads me to refuse all fellowship in this thing with those who basely asserted, for political purposes, that Mr. Polk was not only a friend to the protective principle, but a better friend to it than Henry Clay. There are some few among the names brought forward who, it is true, only lent a negative consent to this fraud—that is they did not deny it, they let it go by without giving it the lie, and possibly conceive they have clean hands in the matter; and there may be some difference, though I do not see a great deal. But I am rambling out of my proper subject and occupying too much of your columns.

I think you may rely upon it that the better and more prevalent opinion among our Whig friends is opposed to this amalgamation, at least till the sincerity of the Locofocos is manifested by something less questionable than voting for Mr. Walker's nominee for the Presidency, endorsed as he was by the South Carolina delegation.

A WHIG.

"VARMINTS."—According to the following extract of a letter, published in the New Orleans Picayune, wrote by an officer of the army at Corpus Christi—the post occupied by General Taylor's "Army of Occupation" cannot be particularly desirable:—

SEVENTH INFANTRY CAMP, }
CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, Sept. 3, 1845. }

* * * Florida may be the "land of promise," but Texas is the land of "varmints." In clearing the ground to pitch my tent, I killed a water moccasin; about 3 o'clock in the morning I was wakened up by the barking of a dog; he had just run a rattle-snake out of my neighbor's tent, when the rattling and the barking aroused me—9 rattles—captured. I again lay down, and when day broke, a yellow-necked lizzard was cocking his eye cunningly at me from the ridge pole of my tent. I sprang up, seized my boot to despatch him, when lo! out of the boot dropped a tarantula! Exhausted from fright and fatigue, I sank back into a chair; but no sooner down than I was compelled rapidly to abandon the position, having been stung in the rear by a scorpion! * * *

Besides the above mishaps, he lost a valuable dog by a shark. The dog had jumped overboard from a boat, to follow his master to the shore, when the voracious monster caught him.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—Last evening, about half past six o'clock a fire broke out in the four story brick building, No. 11 Spruce street, occupied on the first floor by Thomas Bell as an auction store. In the basement by B. Fenner as storage for beer and liquor, and above by Mr. H

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

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PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 28, 1845.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

The Post continues the discussion of the Tariff question. It *denies* that the Tariff *is a party question*, and says that the Tariff of 1842 was not passed as a party measure, and that there never has been a party vote given in Congress on the Tariff question. To prove these positions the editor refers to the passage of the Tariff Act of 1842. In order to show the falsity of these statements, and to refresh the memory of our readers, we will briefly rehearse the history of the Tariff Act of 1842.

This Act originated and was perfected in the House of Representatives, and contained a clause appropriating the proceeds of the Public Lands among the states. This was an important Whig measure, and was considered by them essential to the *permanency* of a Protective Tariff. The Bill in this shape, passed the House of Representatives on the 16th of July, 1842, by 116 to 112. Every Locofoco in the House voted against it but Mr. Parmenter of Mass. On the 5th day of August, following, the Bill passed the Senate exactly as it came from the House, by 25 to 23. Messrs. Buchanan and Sturgeon, and every other Locofoco in the Senate voted against it. This Bill, which was passed by a party vote, the *traitor* John Tyler vetoed, because it contained the *distribution* clause, which he knew was one of the measures pending before the people at the Presidential election, and one which he was elected to carry out.

This *veto* filled the Whigs of the nation with indignation, and for a while it was feared that Congress would adjourn without passing *any* Tariff measure. But petitions went up immediately imploring the Whigs to make a sacrifice of one of their favorite measures for the present, to save the country from its depressed condition.—This induced Mr. M'Kennan to move that the rules be suspended for the purpose of taking up he *vetoed* Tariff Bill, without the *Land Clause*. This motion, requiring two-thirds, was lost. *Sixty-seven* Locofocos voted against it, and only *five* Whigs. Finally on Tuesday, the 23d of Aug., Mr. M'Kennan's proposition was introduced by a report of a Committee, and after an exciting contest, passed the House, by 105 to 103.

This Bill, the reader should recollect, was the same, with the exception of the *Land Clause*, which the Whigs as a party had voted for a few days before, and the Locofocos against. The Whigs were all most justly indignant at John Tyler's treachery, and three northern, and several Western and Southern Whigs, were determined not to yield to Executive dictation, by giving up the land clause. These voted against the bill as it finally passed, not because they were not in favor of a Tariff, but because they would not yield to John Tyler. Still the Bill was passed as a *Whig measure*, for out of the 105 votes in its favor, 85 were Whigs, and only *twenty* Locofocos, from the states of Pennsylvania and New York.

Thus it will be seen, that in its original shape, the Tariff Bill passed both Houses as a *party measure;* and after it was vetoed by the traitor Tyler, and while the Whigs were smarting under an indignant sense of his gross treachery, and after the Locos had succeeded by that treachery in ridding the Bill of a most objectionable feature in their eyes, it was carried by more than *four* Whig votes to *one* Locofoco! The whole history of the affair, from beginning to end, shows that the Whig party is a *tariff party*—the very Whigs who voted against the bill being Tariff men—and that the Locofoco party is an Anti-Tariff party.

The Post then *denies* that the Locofocos of Pennsylvania have voted for an Anti-Tariff President, and to prove this assertion quotes from Mr. Polk's famous *Kane* Letter, which is susceptible of almost any interpretation which may be given to it, and remarks.

"We have no *evidence* that the President will deviate in the least from the views expressed in his letter to Mr. Kane; indeed, we feel confident *that he will not do so.*"

We hardly know what interpretation the Post gives to this letter, but if it means that Mr. Polk will sustain such a Tariff as will satisfy the people of Pennsylvania, and which the *private* meeting of Locofoco leaders at the Exchange says is the Tariff of 1842, then we cannot see what is the use of a Tariff Convention, and why there should be so much alarm manifested by the knowing Locofocos of this region. But it is clearly evident that the Post does not interpret this letter aright. The declarations of Mr. Walker, and of Mr. Ritchie, Mr. Polk's *official* organ, who know his mind, if any body does, are in direct contradiction to this. The editor of the Post knows better, and he knew better when he voted for Mr. Polk.

But the editor has proceeded to his accustomed use of garbled quotations, in order to turn away attention from the true matter at issue. He quotes from Mr. Clay's Raleigh speech, in order to show that that gentleman is no better Tariff man than Mr. Polk. This is sheer nonsense. The Post cannot humbug people in this way. Why could not the editor have honesty enough to quote from Mr. Clay's letter to Mr. Cope, in which he declared, "*I have every where maintained* that in adjusting a Tariff for Revenue, discrimination ought to be made for *Protection: that the Tariff of* 1842 *has operated most beneficially*, and that I am UTTERLY OPPOSED TO ITS REPEAL!"

What could be more definite than this? Does any sane man suppose that there would have been any Tariff Convention called for, had Mr. Clay been elected? How then can the editor of the Post, with the least pretension to honesty, attempt to compare the positions of Mr. Clay with Mr. Polk, and to say, as he does in his paper of yesterday, that,

"There is, it will be admitted, no important difference in the sentiments expressed on the Tariff question, before the election, by the rival candidates for the people's suffrages."

No *honest* man, of any party, could make such an assertion. Those two gentlemen, in "the sentiments expressed on the Tariff question, before the election," were as wide apart as the poles.

All of the Post's argument in favor of the mongrel Convention is about as fair as the above. We have not much doubt that the whole object is to endeavor to save the intelligent part of the Locofoco party in this State, which they fear will leave them, in the event of the Tariff being destroyed by our Locofoco government.

Let our Whig friends stand fast to their integrity. It would be well for them to ask, before they unite too closely with the Locofocos in a Tariff Convention, what kind of a support they (the Locofocos) intend to give that important measure. We know that many of the leaders of that party in this State, view the Tariff as well enough in itself, but wholly *secondary* in importance to their party. They will support the Tariff just as far as they can do so without throwing off their allegiance to Locofocoism, and no farther. Although they acknowledge that they fear Mr. Polk intends to destroy the Tariff, yet they would vote for him again to-morrow, if asked to do so for the sake of party, The Whigs must then see that there is no safety or permanency for the Tariff in such hands. Its only safety is in the Whig party. They sustain it *as a party*, and they will vote for no man who is not a Tariff man. The Locofocos, on the contrary, will vote for the most bitter Anti-Tariff man, as soon as for one in favor of it. These are considerations worthy the attention of every Tariff man.

From the Pittsburgh Post.

To the People of Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the Friends of the Tariff policy, from near and distant parts of the State, was held at the Exchange Hotel, in the city of Pittsburgh, on Tuesday evening, the 21st of October. The Hon. Thos. Burnside, of Centre county, presided. It was there resolved that a Tariff meeting of the people of Pennsylvania be held at Hollidaysburgh, on Wednesday the 12th day of November next; and the undersigned were appointed a committee to address their fellow citizens throughout the State, requesting them to be present at the convention.

We therefore, invite every man in the commonwealth, who feels an interest in the welfare of Pennsylvania, to meet at this public assembly of the people.

The intention of the convention is, that the industry of Pennsylvania shall speak in its own behalf, and be heard. In the good old days of State sovereignty, she was able, by Legislative enactment, to defend the labor of her people—as early as 1785, the General Assembly of the commonwealth, passed "an act to encourage and protect the manufacturers of this State." In ratifying the present Constitution of the U. States, Pennsylvania surrendered the power, but not the will to protect her own industry. Her concession of power, was made under the implied promise, that the millions who toil should not languish for want of bread, and that labor then, and in all time to come, should meet its reward. To prevent her from being mocked at, when she has given up her sceptre for the general good, we invite her own children to adopt the counsels of our fathers.

The farming and, manufacturing the mechanical and mercantile interests of Pennsylvania are one. Will you meet together to consult for their safety? If we are prospering under the present protection which all receive, may we not inquire what our condition will be if that protection is destroyed? It is the part of wisdom to guard against danger in advance, rather than bewail successful mischief when there is no hope. We then, without discussing any question in dispute, ask your attendance at the convention named. Let us reason together for the public good. The spirit of inquiry and the love of truth "say come." If the teachings of our fathers and their legislation for the labor of Pennsylvania were wrong, it behooves us to proclaim the truth. But if they were right, and the doctrine of "free trade" is deceptive, and Pennsylvania is wronged and abused for the advancement of English prosperity, let us say so, and in such terms that those who represent us can neither misunderstand their duty nor neglect it.

Samuel W. Black,	Walter Forward,
Wilson M'Candless,	J. Anderson,
E. D. Gazzam,	A. Burke,
T. Hamilton,	R. C. Townsend,
A. W. Loomis,	C. M'Kibben,
R. M. Riddle,	G. R. Riddle,
A. M'Ilwaine,	Wm. Robinson, Jr.,
Wm. Wilkins.	

☞ We publish the above as part of the news of the day, without endorsing the invitation, as far as the Whigs are concerned, to join in this convention. With the sentiments expressed about our duty in guarding against apprehended evils, and the benefits of the present tariff, we cordially agree, but we doubt very much the policy of the plan adopted to apply a remedy for apprehended dangers, and for the preservation of the tariff.

The true character of this call may be somewhat inferred by an examination into the political principles of the persons whose names are affixed to it. Of these, *eleven* out of the *fifteen*, are leading *Locofocos*. One of them, Mr. Black, has expressed his determination to support the administration, Tariff or no Tariff. Another, has told us within a day or two that he considered a Tariff a *secondary* measure, and entirely subordinate in importance to the success of the party. The rest no doubt, entertained the same views. Of the remaining four—*two* are Whigs, and the other two are *doubtfuls*. One of the *Whigs*, A. W. Loomis, Esq., we are informed, never attended any meeting, or authorized his name to be used to the call, and is entirely opposed to the mongrel meeting. The other Whig has suffered his friendship to the Tariff to obscure his judgement but even he is of opinion that it would be far better to have it an out-and-out "Democratic" affair. So much for the signers of this call. After a very extensive inquiry, we have not found *one genuine undoubted Whig* in favor of the Convention.

The New Mayor's Office.—The Mayor's Office has been removed from its very unpleasant quarters at the Old Court House, to the new building on Fourth Street, between Wood and Smithfield, erected by Mr. Breed. Its new quarters are very convenient and pleasant, and for the information of those who sometimes take their lodgings in the Watch house we can tell them that quite snug quarters have been provided for their accommodation.

The English Ambassador at Constantinople, Sir Stratford Canning, has at length succeeded in obtaining a firman or permission to build a Protestant Church at Jerusalem.

☞ The iron steamship Geo. M. Bibb, is now lying at French's ship yard, above Jeffersonville, nearly opposite Louisville, where she will wait until a rise in the river will enable her to go over the falls.

☞ A schooner, called "Regina Hill," built at Freedom, below this city, and intended as a packet between New York and Mexico, now lies above the Falls at Louisville. We learn from the Journal, that she carries one hundred and thirty-eight tons, custom-house measurement; is thirty-three feet long on deck, and has twenty-two feet beam. Capt. Kimball, her commander, will proceed direct to New York, and will receive freight for that port at Portland, as soon as the water on the falls will permit her to descend.

There is now a bark in course of construction at Marietta. We have no doubt that ship-building will become quite an important branch on the Ohio in a few years, as vessels can be built here about one-third cheaper than at the East.

OUR STATE LEGISLATURE.

We subjoin a perfect list of the members of the Senate and House for the year 1846: Whigs in Italic, and Mr. Cornman of the second district a Native.

SENATE.

1 Phila. city—*W. A. Crabb, Chas. Gibbons.*
2 Phila. county—John Foulkrod, Oliver P. Cornman, H. L. Benner.
3 Montgomery—John B. Sterigere.
4 Chester and Delaware—*Wm. Williamson.*
5 Berks—Samuel Fegely.
6 Bucks—Henry Chapman.
7 Lancaster and Lebanon—*John P. Sanderson, A. Herr Smith.*
8 Schuykill, Carbon Monroe and Pike—Geo. Rahn.
9 Northampton and Lehigh—J. K. Heckman.
10 Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming—W. H. Dimmick.
11 Bradford and Tioga—Daniel L. Sherwood.
12 Lycoming, Clinton and Centre—*Joseph F. Quay.*
13 Luzerne and Columbia—Wm. S. Ross.
14 Northumberland and Dauphin—*Benjamin Jordan.*
15 Mifflin, Juniata and Union—*J. Wagonseller.*
16 Perry and Cumberland—Wm. B. Anderson
17 York—Adam Ebaugh.
18 Franklin and Adams—*Thos. Carson.*
19 Huntingdon and Bedford—*John Morrison.*
20 Clearfield, Indiana, Cambria and Armstrong—Wm. Bigler.
21 Westmoreland and Somerset—Samuel Hill.
22 Fayette and Greene—Charles Black.
23 Washington—E. G. Creacraft.
24 Allegheny and Butler—*Charles C. Sullivan, Geo. Darsie.*
25 Beaver and Mercer—*Robert Darragh.*
26 Crawford and Venango—James P. Hoover.
27 Erie—*James D. Dunlop.*
28 Warren, Jefferson, Clarion, Potter and McKean—Joseph L. Gillis.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Adams—*John Brough.*
Allegheny—*Alex. Hilands, Daniel M'Curdy, T. J. Bigham, H. M. Brackenridge.*
Armstrong—Findley Patterson.
Bedford—James Burns, Geo. Chesnut.
Beaver—Robert M'Clelland, *Thos. Nicholson.*
Berks—Jacob Tice, Michael Hoffman, Henry G. Stetlar, Charles Levan.
Butler—Joseph Cross.
Bucks—Robert James, Michael Worman, Wm. M. Armstrong.
Crawford—Alex. Power, Joseph Gray.
Centre and Clearfield—James Burnside, S. Worrell.
Chester—*Wm. Price, Philip D. Thomas Geo. Ludley.*
Columbia—Thos G. Funston.
Cumberland—A. H. Van Hoff, Joseph Means.
Cambria—*Michel Dan Maghehan.*
Delaware—*John Larkin, jr.*
Dauphin—Michael Keller, *John C. Kunkel.*
Erie—*Lyman Robinson, John B. Johnson.*
Franklin—*John Steward, John M. Pomeroy.*
Fayette—R. T. Gallaway, Alex. M. Hill.
Greene—J. V. Boughner.
Huntingdon—Alex. Gwin, Henry L. Patteson.
Indiana—*John McFarland.*
Jefferson, Clarion and Venango—Robert Mitchell, Robert P. Barber.
Lebanon—*John Bassler.*
Lehigh and Carbon—Jesse Samuels, *Reuben Strauss.*
Luzerne—Wm. Merrificld, James S. Campbell.
Lancaster—*Jacob G. Shuman, Theo. D. Cochran, Thomas B. Jacobs, Christian Bentz, George Morrison.*
Lycoming, Clinton and Potter—A. A. Steuart, Timothy Ives.
Mifflin—Wm. Wilson
Montgomery—Henry Dotts, Benj. Hill, Benj. Hallowell.
Mercer—Dawson Wadsworth, *Thos. Pomroy.*
Northumberland—Edward Y. Bright.
Northampton and Monroe—Hugh B. Hineline, Geo. Bachman, Peter Snyder.
Perry—Eleazer Owen.
Philadelphia City—*Charles B. Trego. Thomas G. Connor, Benj. Matthias, Thos. C. Steel, Wm. W. Haley.*
Philadelphia County—Thomas H. Forsyth, Thomas Daily, David Bird, F. W. West, Thomas S. Fernon, John Kline, Joseph Eneu, John Rupert.
Schuylkill—James Taggart, Geo. Boyer.
Somerset—*Michel Zimmerman.*
Susquehanna and Wyoming—David Thomas, Schuyler Fassett.
Tioga—John C. Knox.
Washington—Daniel Rider, Richard Donaldson.
Westmoreland—J. M. Burrell, G. R. Haymaker, James Clarke.
Warren and M'Kean—Solomon Sartwell.
Wayne and Pike—Richard Eldred.
Union and Juniata—*John M'Crum, Jacob McCurley.*
York—James Starr, Wm. M'Abee, George S. Murphy.

The Alexandria Gazette contends that the idea that Mr. Buchanan is about to leave the office of Secretary of State, to accept the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, is rather strengthened than dissipated, by the assertion of the Union, that "the President has not the slightest desire to *get clear* of Mr. Buchanan," and that there is not a man in the Cabinet who would seriously *urge* Mr. Buchanan to retire to the bench." This is very far from saying that Mr. Buchanan is not to go on the bench. Nay, it is rather an admission that such will be the case; because the Union having denied every other statement in relation to Mr. Buchanan, but this of his being appointed to the Supreme Court, the conclusion is fair that he *will* be so appointed.

The Mormons.—A circular, addressed "to the whole Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints," informs us, that on Sunday, the 5th of October, "about five thousand Saints had the inexpressible joy, and great gratification to meet, for the first time, in the house of the Lord in the city of Joseph." The Temple was commenced on the 6th of April, 1841, and on this occasion, it was entirely enclosed, windows in, with temporary floors, pulpits, and seats to accommodate so many persons preparatory to a general conference. On the 6th, 7th and 8th, meetings of the General Conference were held; at which, finally, it was resolved unanimously, "that this people move, en masse, to the West," and "that we take all of the Saints with us, to the extent of our ability, that is, our influence and property." Committees were appointed for the sale of lands in the various settlements of Hancock county; and captains of companies, "to remove in the spring," to the number of twenty-five, were appointed.

The Tariff and the Cabinet.—A letter from Washington to the New York Herald says:

We are informed, and our authority is semi-official, that at a meeting of the cabinet recently, on the question of the modification of the Tariff, there was a palpable and unequivocal division, as follows:

For the recommendation in the President's message, agreeably to the plan of reduction of Mr. Walker to the lowest revenue standard, with discrimination for revenue exclusively, entirely destroying the minimums and specific impositions of the act of '42, including the abatement of the 77 per cent. upon cold iron—

The President.
Hon. R. J. Walker, S. T.
Hon. Cave Johnson, P. M. G.
John T. Mason, A. G.

Against such recommendations—
Hon. James Buchanan, S. S.
Hon. W. L. Marcy, S. W.
Hon. George Bancroft, S. N.

Majority in favor of a repeal of the law of '42, and the establishment of Mr. Walker's system, one, and that one the Executive.

An explosion of the cabinet is dreaded upon this very issue.

GREAT ROBBERY.

The messenger of Messrs. Livingston and Wells' line, Mr. Powell, who left this city on Thursday evening, in the eastern cars, was robbed at Rochester of his money trunk, and its entire contents! The trunk was taken from the cars, during a moment of the messenger's absence, about ten o'clock in the evening, and after the parcels from Rochester had been received and deposited in the trunk.

We have made diligent inquiry, here, touching the probable loss, and give, as the result, the following, which we cannot suppose a perfect list, though it is all we have ascertained:

H. R. Seymour & Co.,	$10,000
A. D. Patchin,	2,800
O. Lee & Co.,	3,700
White's Bank,	1,750
Ward & Co.,	600
Livingston & Wells,	400
Two packages from the west, received here per steamboat, one directed to American Exchange Bank of New York,	2,000
One to H. Bromley & Co., N. Y.	783
H. O. Hood, one package to N. Y.,	235
" " " "	303
Bank of Sandusky,	1,000
	$23,571

Beside the above, there were several smaller sums known to have been sent from this city which may swell the amount of a few hundreds.

It is understood, also, that the messenger received sums of money, on his way east, at Attica, Batavia, and some other points. The amount of these is not known; nor is the sum received at Rochester, though this last is reported here at only $3,000.

The Rochester *American* extra of Thursday, contains not the slightest hint at any clue to the matter, there at that time. A reward of $500 has been offered by Messrs. Livingston & Wells for the recovery of the trunk and its contents and we think there is scarcely a doubt that the depredator will be detected.—*National Pilot of last Saturday.*

The Rochester papers of Friday, received by last evening's mail, contain not one word of additional information regarding the great robbery of the Express, in that city, the previous night.

THE OREGON QUESTION.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Washington City, 22d October, 1845.

I learn from a good source that the Oregon negociation has not advanced a single step since the inauguration of President Polk—or rather I perhaps should say that it has advanced a *single* step, and there stuck fast. That step is the fact that Mr. Calhoun as Secretary of State was *opposed* to Arbitration, and Mr. Buchanan as Secretary of State is *in favor* of that method of arranging the difficulty. Mr. Packenham, the British Minister, has, as I am informed, proposed this mode of settling the Oregon question to Mr. Buchanan on the part of the United States, and Mr. Buchanan has recommended to the President that it should be acceded to, or at least that he should *recommend* that proposition to Congress in his Annual Message at the opening of the Session. President Polk, I understand, refuses to accede to this proposition, as it would not be satisfactory to the Western men, and there the matter rests.—We may, however, from this statement infer somewhat as to what the tenor of the Message on this subject will be. Thoughtful.

Swartwout's Political Creed.—The press in the pay of the Administration, have, at various periods, when reference was made to Swartwout declared that he was a Whig!—Makenzie's book of Letters, throws a little light on the creed of this Prince of Sub-Treasurers. The following is an extract of a letter written to Hoyt, by Swartwout, dated Washington, March 14, 1829:

"*I hold to your doctrine fully, that* NO D—D RASCAL WHO MADE USE OF HIS OFFICE OR ITS PROFITS *for the purpose of keeping Mr. Adams in and General Jackson out, is entitled to the least lenity or mercy* save that of hanging. So we think both alike on that head."

Again he says—"Whether or not I shall get anything in the GENERAL SCRAMBLE for PLUNDER, remains to be proven; but I rather guess I shall."

The sequel proved that he guessed about right.

Missionaries Farewell Meeting.—Last evening, a large meeting was held at the Methodist Episcopal Church in Greene street, on the occasion of the anticipated departure of two missionaries for Africa. The exercises were interesting. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Seyes, formerly a missionary to Africa, but now settled in this city. The names of those self-denying followers of Christ are, Rev. J. B. Benham, who goes to Monrovia, and Rev. William B. Hoyt, whose destination is Cape Palmas. The last named gentleman was ordained by the Rev. Bishop Janes. The services were solemn and interesting, and will no doubt be looked to with great interest by these devoted men, when they are far away from friends and home, in the fulfilment of their Master's command. "Go ye into all the world," &c.

By some unforseen occurrences the Rev. Mr. Williams, who was to have been one of the Missionaries ordained and sent forth, was not present.

Mr. Taylor, of Boston, spoke in a most feeling manner of the privations which the missionaries in Africa were called to endure.

A collection was taken up, and subscriptions received to the amount of about $350 Some of the amounts subscribed were $25, many $5, and still more $1 and $2.—*New York Express.*

Independent German Catholic Church.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of Wednesday says:

We are informed that there are more than a thousand signatures to the plan of the new Independent Catholic Church in Cincinnati. Nearly all these persons either are or have been members of St. Mary's Church on Thirteenth street.

The congregation of that Church is a very numerous body, (more than the Church can contain,) and the property in the Church and ground is held (we believe) by Trustees. This is a departure from the usual Roman Catholic rule, which is that property shall be held by the Bishop. If we are not mistaken, the Church property of the Roman Catholics in Cincinnati is held by the Bishop. This was probably one ground of the difference of opinion.

The new Reformation in Germany, however, has extended more or less, wherever the German mind is found. There never has been any great sympathy, even within the limits of the Catholic Church, between the Germans and the Italian Pope. If Modern History be searched, it will be found that this independence of the German mind, and the want of sympathy between it and the French and Italian, has been one great cause of the many wars, contentions, rivalries, and overthrows in Modern Europe. Sometimes this cause was very apparent. In other cases, it was more hidden and remote; but, perhaps, not less real. It is yet destined to work many changes.

Effects of the Tariff.—It will hardly be believed, it is certainly not generally known, that while two years ago there were but two anthraciten Iron Furnaces in Pennsylvania, there are now no less than *twenty-seven*, in active operation, consuming 500,000 tons of coal annually. Such facts should be spread before the people as extensively as possible. It would be a curious inquiry for some gentleman having the facts at his command to ascertain the amount of labor employed in these immense works, tracing that labor through all its operations, the effects upon the business of the neighborhoods where the different works are located, the immense advantage to the agricultural interest and the results to the trade and commerce of the metropolis of the Commonwealth.—*North American.*

Fire.—A fire broke out on Saturday night last, about twelve o'clock, in the pottery of Messrs. Hamilton and Gardner, in Bridgewater, and the building, including all its contents, together with a stable adjoining, were entirely consumed. Loss estimated at about $600.—Messrs. Hamilton and Gardner are industrious and enterprizing men, and their loss will be severely felt by them.—*Beaver Star.*

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 29, 1845.

TO THE WHIGS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

At the last Presidential election the Whigs of Pennsylvania, and of the Union, inscribed upon their banner, "The Tariff of 1842." Our great leader had declared that he was "*utterly opposed to the repeal*" of that Tariff, and on this issue, as respected the Protective principle, we went into the contest, and fought the ever memorable campaign which resulted in the election of James K. Polk, by the grossest fraud and corruption. The leaders of the Locofoco party in this State went into the contest with Mr. Polk's letter to Mr. Kane, which they interpreted to suit the varying views of their party. Sometimes they made it to mean that the Tennessecan was a *better* Tariff man than Mr. Clay, and always, that he was equally as good. By this means they succeeded in deceiving the great mass of the "Democratic" party in this State, who are unquestionably friendly to a Tariff.

Well, the contest is over, the Government, in all its branches, is in the hands of the Locofoco party. They have secured their "better" Tariff President, and a large majority in the House, and a sufficient working majority in the Senate. They have the full ability to carry out "Democratic" principles in all their purity. Ought this not to satisfy them? If Locofoco principles are better than Whig, ought not the Government to be admirably administered!

But already we discover a fluttering in the ranks of that party in this State. The leaders know that they have deceived the people—that they have elected an Anti-Tariff President—and that the Tariff of 1842 is doomed by the administration. They begin to be alarmed for their pecuniary interests, but much more for the integrity of their party. The muttering thunder already heard convinces them that their party is not yet quite prepared for the destruction of their interests, and that if the Tariff of 1842 is repealed by the "Democratic" administration, the days of Locofocoism in Pennsylvania are numbered.

This situation of affairs called for prompt measures. The shrewdest of the leaders put their heads together to consult in this crisis, and the result of their conference was the private Tariff meeting held at the Exchange in this city. They had found the benefit of no-party meetings in former days, and they hit upon the same expedient in this emergency. They reasoned thus, —the Whigs are undoubted Tariff men, they have shown their faith by their works, and when our President and Congress repeal the Tariff, or attempt to repeal it, our rank and file will go over to the Whigs in disgust. The only thing which can save us will be to get the Whigs to acknowledge that we are as good Tariff men as they. To do this we will get up a great no-party Convention, in which we will meet the Whigs on a level, as all Tariff men together. This will effectually blind the eyes of the masses, and shut the mouths of the Whigs, and will not at all bind us as "Democrats." We can write to Washington, and explain to our friends our object, and thus not lose our standing in our party.

The plan being thus agreed upon, it was to be carried out. A few Whigs were invited in the streets, by prominent Locofocos, to walk down to the Exchange, to see a few friends, and consult on the Tariff. When there they found an assemblage of Locofoco leaders, who immediately proceeded to organize the meeting and pass some cut and dried resolutions. Very few of the Whigs participated in the meeting. They saw the *ruse* designed to be played, and refused to have anything to do with it. The *call* for this contemplated Convention has thus been issued, but it is only signed by two well-known Whigs, and one of them never authorized his name to be put to it, and wholly disapproves of it.

Now our purpose in this, is to warn our Whig friends throughout the state, to have nothing to do with this mongrel convention which is to meet in Hollidaysburgh, on the 12th of November, for these among other reasons:

1. A meeting of this character can have no influence upon the Locofocos at Washington. It will be interpreted, like the Kane letter, to suit circumstances. It will commit no party, nor individuals except those whose names head the proceedings.

2. It is designed by the leading Locofocos to operate more upon their party in this state, than to exert any beneficial influence at Washington. It is another game at humbug.

3. The most of these very Locofoco leaders avow their determination to stand by the Administration and the party, Tariff or no Tariff.

4. However sincere many of them may be in their efforts to sustain the Tariff, they are not willing to abandon the Administration for its sake, and the moral or political influence they will exercise in this position will not be worth a straw.

5. The only way to exert any real influence in favor of the Tariff is for the Democrats to meet in a Convention by themselves, and to tell the administration that the support of the "Democracy" of Pennsylvania depends on the preservation of the Tariff. This would have a powerful influence, and if the Locofoco leaders refuse to do this, they show that their attachments to party are far superior to their devotion to a Tariff, and that they cannot be depended on to support that great Pennsylvania measure.

6. The Whigs, having inscribed on their banners a Protective Tariff, and the Tariff of 1842, and having made this a party test, ought not to meet with the Democrats on an equality, as Tariff men, until they come up to the same standard.

These are only a few of the reasons which can be given, why the Whigs of Pennsylvania should avoid all connection with this no-party Convention. We can assure our brethren throughout the state that we speak the sentiments of the Whigs of Pittsburgh, where this measure originated, in relation to it. They are determined to have nothing to do with it, and they invite their Whig brethren to follow their example.

☞ The Washington Union, of Friday, says, it is now reported and believed, that Mr. Calhoun will return to the Senate of the United States at the next session of Congress.

Tennessee Legislature.—A number of ballotings for a United States Senator were had in the Tennessee Legislature on Wednesday, October 22, without effecting a choice. The election was then postponed to the following day. On the 13th ballot the vote stood Nicholson 40, Turney 39, Dunlap 9, Bell 6, Henry 5, Foster 1.

The amount of postage received at forty-two Post Offices during the last three months is officially stated at $61,728. The amount realized during the corresponding period last year was $105,008—showing a decrease, under the operation of the new law, of $43,280. The only large cities included in these returns are Boston and Baltimore.

Outrages in Green County.

We have published the details of the abduction and attempted murder of a *Mrs. Burdick*, in Green county, New York, who was taken from her house to a swamp, thrown into a ditch, bound and gagged, and heavy logs heaped upon her. We find in the Norwich Telegraph, a statement of facts, supposed to have some connection with this strange affair, with the details of a similar and subsequent attempt to make away with a *Mrs. Vars*, who is supposed to have been acquainted with some facts relating to the former outrages. Mrs. Burdick, it is stated, is a hopeless maniac and cannot live long: her insane dreams are filled with the horrible incidents which deprived her of reason.

The Telegraph says that in May, 1844, a *Mrs. Bolt* was abducted from a farm, occupied, though not owned by her husband; and that she has never since been heard of.

Next came the seizure and attempted murder of Mrs. Burdick, whose mother Mrs. Baxter hinted suspicions that a *Mr. Vars* was in some way concerned in the affair. This was totally and perfectly disproved: and then *Mrs. Vars* was abducted: and of her seizure the Telegraph gives the following particulars, as received from herself:

She took a case-knife and went into the field, in sight of the house, to get a certain kind of a bark, for a syrup. She did not find the bark where she expected—got two-thirds of the way to the woods, was tired, and sat down on a log, facing her home, the school-house, &c., about noon. It was considerably windy, and she heard no other noise until hands were laid upon her from behind. A quilted hood she wore was wrapped tightly round her mouth, a handkerchief tied over it, and then she was hurried off by her assailants, who dragged her part of the way. When they stopped they bound her hands behind her, and tied another cord around her legs, over her dress: then one of the ruffians made certain demonstrations, when the other said, "Stop that, or I will split your d—d brains out," and he desisted. They then removed the covering from her mouth, and compelled her to swallow a liquid, by holding her nose and a hand over her mouth. At this time they talked of their luck in getting her —how much better than to have made the attempt the night before, &c., —one saying to the other, "Now hand over the twenty dollars." The reply she could not distinctly hear. One remarked "We had better put her in a *Convent!*" The other said, 'No—dead men tell no tales." Before stepping down to the water, (the Genegansclet,) one said, "By G—d, she shan't go with my handkerchief," he having used his own on first blinding and gagging her. They then took hers from her side pocket, and adjusted it in the place of the other. On approaching the water, the one having her by the shoulders threw her from him, and she went under head foremost, the other appearing to hold on to her legs, and she thought that his companion pushed him. She knew nothing after this, until she found herself on the ground her head lying in some one's lap. She could breathe and speak, but not see. She heard but one voice after this. The man said, "If I spare you, will you tell?" She replied, "If I live to get home, I will tell how I have been used." He said it might cost his life, &c. He then unfastened the cord with which her legs were bound. She inquired what they compelled her to swallow! He answered that it was nothing that would hurt her, *as she puked it all up.* She says she has tasted laudanum, and that this was not so bitter. He then put on her hood back side foremost, pinned it back with several pins very tightly—unbound her hands, and she heard him go off through the bushes. She saw neither of the men; loosened the hood and handkerchief, saw and knew the place where she was, on the bank of the stream, and found her shawl, (not wet,) and the two cords, *lying there also.* She gathered them up, and made the best progress she could to the house, something less than a quarter of a mile. The family had become considerably alarmed at her absence—which was about an hour. She entered the dwelling drippingly wet, her hair dishevelled—comb, beads, pencil and knife gone, dress torn, &c. She said, "You would not blame me if you knew what I have suffered since I went out," fell on a bed, and swooned.

The cords are not like any known by the family or neighbors—a light linen line was used, we believe on the wrists, from the size of the *wades* on them. She was exhausted; but has her reason entirely. It is thought that she knows certain things that Mrs. Burdick knows, through her, but if so, it has not yet been divulged—that this *something* (*if any thing*) is the cause of her "taking off."

The citizens of Green rallied with promptitude and proceeded to the place of the murderous assault, but did not succeed in finding the culprits. Their tracks were discovered, and two men were seen that afternoon skulking behind fences in the lots by individuals uninformed of the facts.

No doubt seems to exist in the town where the crimes were committed, that they are in some way connected with the disappearance of Mrs. Bolt.

Religion in Turkey.—The wakeful observer of the signs of the times cannot fail to notice the important bearings of the missionary enterprise on the civil as well as moral condition and prospects of mankind—especially when sentiments like the following are pervading the political press of almost every land. A writer from Turkey says, in one of the London dailies:

"The Ottoman empire is likely to be, at no very distant date, a battle-field of creeds. Till within late years, the numerous Churches which are spread over the East were perfectly dead, and in contemplating them one seemed to be contemplating a spectacle like the buried cities of Herculaneum and Pompeii. There they were in lifeless stillness, just as they had been left ages before. But recently there has been a stir among them. Russian and French agents and missionaries, in their proselyting efforts, have disturbed their supineness, and awakened among them a spirit of controversy; and *American missionaries have, to a wider extent than is generally supposed, set religious inquiry on foot* in more than one of the Turkish provinces, and made many converts. But this movement cannot stop here.

It must spread; for whatever progress this country may make in civilization—and progress, from many causes, is already beginning—must be made through *religion*, as all are believers in this empire, except a few Greeks of this city, who dress themselves in the cast-off infidel frippery of France out of sheer foppery. On the subject of religion, the people of the East feel. This subject comes home to them: when stirred it agitates them strongly, and they can be brought to reason about it. Here, then, is the lever whereby they may be moved, and be made new men. In the West creeds have apparently lost a good deal of the power they formerly possessed. Other moral powers have arisen out of them, which seem to have usurped their place, or at least to dispute with advantage their supremacy. We have got the habit, therefore, of giving to particular creeds —to the action, indeed, of religion itself on society —but a second, if not a very inferior place in our estimation. But this sentiment, fundamentally untrue everywhere, is potently and glaringly false, when made applicable to Oriental countries. Looking forward into the future of the eastern world, every one must be struck with the conviction that religion, that Christianity, is destined to play a very great part in the lands which it first arose over. The East has, it is hardly a hazard to predict, to undergo a similar revolution to that which happened in the West in the sixteenth century, only more complete, as there is no shallow philosophy here to disturb and pervert its course."

Yet Another Whig Victory!—It appears by the latest accounts from Florida, that Edward C. Cabell (Whig) has been elected Representative to Congress from the new State by a majority of some two hundred votes over W. H. Brockenbrough, the Locofoco competitor. This victory is the more gratifying from its having been entirely unexpected. Georgia, Ohio, Maryland, and now Florida—nobly have the Whigs sustained themselves in the elections of this month!—*Nat. Intel.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Messrs. Editors:—The existing Whig Tariff is so necessary to the best interests of this community that no apology is necessary for continuing the discussion as to the best means of preserving it. I perceive that the editor of the Age takes ground in favor of "a no-party" Convention, and in his paper of to-day gives sundry reasons in favor of that policy. A few of these, with your leave, I propose to notice.

Speaking of the resolutions which were passed at the meeting held at the Exchange, he says that every man who endorses them, or assents to them, commits himself unequivocally to the maintenance of the protective principle. This is very true. But after all that has occurred, we want something more specific than this. Are the gentlemen whom the Age mentions willing to go so far as to tell the Administration that if it perseveres in its attempts to destroy the Tariff, they will withdraw their support from it. If they will frankly and plainly do this, I have no hesitation in saying that it will be of more effect than any no-party convention that can be held. If they will do it, we shall then admit that they are willing to do something more than *talk* in favor of a tariff.

The Age

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 31, 1845

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

It is our intention to enlarge this paper, on the first of January, to the mammoth size, larger than any paper in Western Pennsylvania, and exceeded by few in the country. A part of the room thus obtained will be devoted to an *agricultural department*, and we shall try to find room for an occasional *moral tale*. But the chief part of the paper, as heretofore, will be devoted to politics, foreign and domestic intelligence, commercial intelligence, and the various items which go to make up a modern newspaper, in which we shall always keep the *useful* in view, before mere amusement. We shall also pay close attention to the various *religious* movements of the day—and try in fact to make our paper an *impartial history of the times*—so that those of our readers who take no other paper shall be kept fully acquainted with all that is desirable to know, as to the "passing tidings of the times", whether in church or state.

In order to this proposed enlargement, we are compelled to go to an outlay of *two thousand dollars* for a press large enough to print it on with a sufficient degree of speed, and as we do not intend to raise the price on our subscibers, but to give them the paper at the old price of *two dollars a year in advance*, we are under the necessity of asking them to pay up all arreages to the first of January next, as soon as possible. We think there is nothing unreasonable in this, and we doubt not it will give them the greatest pleasure to comply, as they will be encouraging us in our labors for their benefit. If all indebted to us for subscriptions will pay up immediately, we shall be able to meet our additional expenses without embarassment. We have another request to make, to ask all to comply with our terms, and *pay in advance*. This will be more essentially necessary to us when our paper is enlarged, as our profits will then be very small.

We have still another request—and one too, which we believe will give all our good subscribers pleasure to grant—that is to get us a few new subscribers for our *enlarged paper*. Ask your neighbors to take the paper, and after they read it one year, they will thank you for it. To encourage you to do this, we will allow to each of you *fifty cents* for each *new* subscriber you may obtain *with the money in advance*. Understand, the money must always be paid in *advance*, in all cases, when the fifty cents are allowed. Some of you, no doubt, can get subscribers enough in this way to pay your own subscription. We shall not make much by this liberal offer, but we hope it will increase the circulation of our paper, and enable us to reap the advantage in the future. It is no small consideration, also, that it will tend to spread correct moral and political principles. We have thus addressed our subscribers frankly, and as we have heretofore found the most of them obliging and respectable men, we doubt not they will accede to our wishes as far as in their power.

Oct. 30, 1845.

THE TARIFF OF 1842.

While the leading Locofocos here, and the Post, are trying to create capital for their party, by constantly pointing to the vote of a few Locofoco members on the final passage of the Tariff Bill of 1842, the *Union* at Washington, Mr. POLK's official organ, is most earnestly laboring to prove that these very Locofoco members voted for the bill with great reluctance and under *inexorable necessity*, and that they are just as ready now to destroy it. The *Union* last Saturday evening, Oct. 25, has a long article on this subject, in which Father RITCHIE proves that Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Wright voted for the bill as a *dernier resort*, to save the country from bankruptcy, and he infers that they are now ready to lend their aid in repealing it.

The UNION takes up the subject of the Tariff of 1842, as a one of fearful responsibility to those who adopted so "abhorrent a measure," and then proceeds as follows:

"But the inquiry is beginning to be made, and, we suppose will continue to be made—Who are responsible! Who certainly should *divide* the responsibility which attended the adoption of a measure—the Tariff of 1842—of which such bitter complaints are uttered? Did not (it is alleged) members of the Democratic party—distinguished chiefs of that party, and at the same time, illustrious ornaments of the Senate—did not they (Messrs. Buchanan and Wright) contribute the strength of their towering abilities, and the ponderous weight of their approbation—did not these gentlemen *vote* for the Tariff of 1842! and was it not thus, and by these means, that that ABHORRENT MEASURE was placed upon the statute book! We have had our anxiety awakened upon these matters, and, within the last twenty-four hours have reperused the singularly interesting discussions—the concluding discussions upon the Tariff bill of 1842. In that debate we find facts disclosed, which, though notorious—quite notorious, at the time—will yet bear well to be alluded to—nay, to be very distinctly repeated in this place, and at this present juncture. It may, then, be again stated, and upon the verity of the congressional record—that never, in the history of legislative enactment, did two statesmen, such as Messrs. Wright and Buchanan, find themselves *so reluctantly* co-operating in sustaining by their *votes*, a measure simultaneously resisted and denounced in speeches of rare power, delivered by these distinguished men.

It was a most untoward combination of circumstances and difficulties created for the occasion—created, possibly, for the very purpose which was accomplished—that threw those gentlemen into the paradoxical position which they declared themselves, with the deepest regret for that necessity to have occupied. The strange crisis which *coerced* their votes for that bill, (as any one will discover who shall look into the debate,) was, shall the public treasury be replenished? and it must be replenished. Can any other bill be passed! And with one accord, it was allowed that none other could. Shall the *distribution* policy—with which the Tariff bill was, in one aspect, indissolubly united—shall that *abominable expedient* of ambition and corruption be countenanced—fixed forever upon the country; or shall it be defeated, by sustaining the bill of 1842! This was another perplexing, distressing alternative, which the gentlemen in question deplored in pathetic and patriotic strains of eloquence, and with great plausibility of argument. Was that all! Certainly not. It was at the same time strongly questioned by some of the profoundest legal authorities in the land, whether, without the adoption of that, or some such bill, the imposts could be legally collected. When, indeed, the duties were paid, emphatic protests were also presented, disavowing the obligation. This, then, was another most pregnant reason, controlling the course of certain members of the Senate; and it helped to command votes, when, all the while, in the hearts of those who gave them, a strong opposition to the measure thus supported was indulged, and openly expressed, in terms of indignant earnestness. We could publish from the speeches referred to, the strongest remarks, (*passim*) evincing the truth of that which it may be considered supererogatory for us to have remarked upon at all, but which we have thought proper to state, in order that those through whose formal (or rather *forced*) co-operation, a DREADFUL TARIFF WAS ENACTED, might be placed *rectus in curia*; and in order that the weight of so great an influence upon this great question should be properly directed and justly appreciated."

The *Union* then proceeds to give extracts from the speeches of Messrs. Buchanan and Wright, to show "the painful urgency which *pressed* them to the *extremity* of sustaining the Tariff of 1842," —which that paper terms "*a stupendously fraudulent Tariff bill*,"—and "the *odious and outrageous Tariff law of* 1842!" In these extracts, Mr. Buchanan says:—"It is a bill of which *I do not approve*." "I shall accept this (the bill) as the *least of two evils, and look with hope to better times for an adjustment of the Tariff on a scale more consonant with all the great and various interests of the Union without sections!*" That better time the Union thinks has now come. Mr. Wright declared the Bill to be "*bad* and *loaded* with *defects*."

After quoting these extracts in *defence* of Messrs. Wright and Buchanan, and to *excuse* them for voting for the "*odious* and *outrageous* tariff law of 1842," the *Union* sums up the whole matter as follows:

"The conclusion to which we arrive—the inevitable conclusion—is, that the tariff bill of 1842 never would have been sanctioned, could those, or some of those whose names are recorded in its support, have acted with that untrammelled liberty and freedom of judgment, so desirable in American legislation. And the great question is, can a bill, passed in such desperate circumstances, at the heels of an expiring session—so loaded with minimums, specific duties, and other outrageous defects—so vehemently protested against by some of the most distinguished Senators who voted for it—can such an act stand as the permanent will of a free, great and enlightened people!"

Our object in copying the above extracts are to show our readers that the official organ of our Locofoco Government, which speaks the mind of the President and his cabinet, takes ground on the Tariff of 1842, in direct contradiction to the Post and the Locofoco leaders of this city. While the Post points with great exultation to the votes of the *twenty* Locofocos in the House, and to that of Messrs. Buchanan and Wright in the Senate—the *Union* labors to *excuse* these gentlemen for their vote, and treats it as a political sin which can only be forgiven on account of the "painful extremity which *pressed* them to vote for such a "*stupendously fraudulent tariff bill!*"

The natural inquiry arises, which of these parties is right in their views! Which speaks the mind of the party and of the Government,—the Pittsburgh Post or the Washington Union! The question is easily answered. The *Union*, and the Government it represents, are sincere in their determinations to overthrow the Tariff. They hate it, *first*, because it is a Whig measure, and, *second*, because in their opinion it promotes the prosperity of *free* more than *slave* labor. The Post, and the party it represents in this state, although professing to be friends to the tariff, yet will not quarrel with the administration on this account. They will remain faithful to their party ties—tariff or no tariff.

All these facts go to show that there is no safety for Pennsylvania interests, except in the Whig party. The Locofocos of this state, the leading men of them, will sustain an Anti-Tariff administration. The Whig party never will. One of its great leading principles, is "protection to home industry," and all the protection Pennsylvania will ever enjoy will be through the influence and by the action of the Whig party.

☞ The Post of yesterday contains a column and a half of misrepresentation, and garbled quotations taken from speeches of Mr. *Clay* and Mr. *Webster*, and from the Gazette, of years gone by. We have so frequently answered, during the late Presidential contest, everything here re-published, that we shall not now take up the time of our readers with a repetition of past arguments. Besides, nothing in the Post's article has any bearing on the matter at issue. The question is not what was our opinion, or that of others, in relation to the Compromise Act, or any past and repealed legislation. The question now is, will the Locofoco party in Pennsylvania support an Anti-Tariff administration? Will it continue to support Mr. POLK, notwithstanding he succeeds in his darling object of destroying the Tariff of 1842! The Whig party, at the last election, voted for the Tariff of 1842, because they voted for a man "*utterly opposed to its repeal*." They thus voted for it as a PARTY MEASURE! This all the sophistry in the world cannot overthrow. The Locofocos of this State voted for a man who, they said, was as good, or a better, tariff man than Mr. CLAY. Now, when the election is over, the question comes up, Will the "Democratic" party of this State, notwithstanding all their past and present professions, continue to support a President who is determined to break down the tariff, and continue their adherence to a party which is opposed to protection? These questions must be answered. No skulking, or sophistry, or no-party conventions, can prevent these questions coming home, and the Locofoco leaders must meet them. They must choose between a tariff and their party, and on that decision hangs the present fate of the tariff, and the future tate of their party.

☞ The question is asked frequently, who took the liberty of placing the name of A. W. LOOMIS, Esq. to the call for the no-party Tariff Convention. Common courtesy, if no other reason, should have dictated the propriety of consulting him first on the subject. As it now stands he is made to sanction, as a distinguished Whig, what he totally disapproves of. As the editor of the Post was one of the Secretaries of the meeting, probably he can answer the question.

FIRE IN ALLEGHENY.—A fire broke out in Allegheny, yesterday forenoon, on Ohio street, above the East Commons, near Mr. Moon's store. A shop and four frame dwelling houses were burned. We did not learn the names of the owners.

THANKSGIVING.—The Journal of Commerce says:—"Pennsylvania has at last fallen into the ranks. Gov. Shunk has appointed the 27th of November as a day of Public Thanksgiving.—This removes the principal obstacle which has hitherto existed, to the extension of the festival over the whole Union."

A revival has been in progress in the Presbyterian Church on Lafayette Square, (Dr. Scott's) in New Orleans, for several weeks past. There has been no excitement; but the congregations have been large and solemn. Prayer meetings have been held two or three times a day for several weeks. Twenty-one persons were added to the Church on Sabbath, the 21st ult.

It is expected that the whole line of Magnetic Telegraph between Albany and Buffalo will be completed and ready for operation in about 90 days, by which time Albany will probably be in electric communication with New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

The shares in the Cunard Boston steamers, which originally cost £1000, now sell in England at £2500. The company invest their profits in new boats, &c.

THE ISLAND OF ST. DOMINGO.—A Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says, the agent, Mr. Calhoun, sent to St. Domingo towards the close of the last administration, has returned and made a voluminous and interesting report. The object of the mission is not known, but the report, it is conjectured, relates chiefly to the condition of the Spanish portion of the island, and the situation and prospects of the Dominians; their wars with the Haytiens; the policy of the English and French Governments in regard to them, and to the slaveholding portion of the West India Islands generally, &c. It has been supposed that the British Government, and perhaps the Government of France also, will take such a course as will aid the entire abolition of slavery in this island, and, indeed, all the Spanish and French Islands. The subject is one of some interest to the people of the United States.

THE POTATO ROT IN NEW JERSEY.—Nathan Stowell, of Burlington, has been directing his attention for four years past, to the subject of rot in the potato, in hopes of discovering the cause of a disease which begins to threaten very serious consequences. Mr. Stowell thinks the rot is owing to the sound seed having all run out, and that too little new seed has been produced. He has himself produced a fine crop of new potatoes from tubers of the Foxite variety, and out of nearly fifty bushels, not a single potato is diseased. The vines were free from blight. A patch of Mercers, close by, were grievously afflicted with the rot.

VOTE FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.—By an official statement of votes for Canal Commissioner published in the Philadelphia Ledger, from all the counties in the state except Tioga and Potter, we learn the following result:

	Burns. Dem.	*Karns.* Whig.	*Morton.* N. A.	*Larimer.* Ab.
Total,	118,124	88,601	22,934	2,791

Two counties to hear from, Potter and Tioga. These will give about 1,000 majority for Burns.

Burns' majority over Karns, (W.) 29,523
" " over Karns and Morton, (N. A.) 6,589
Burns' majority over Karns, Morton and Larimer, (Ab.) 3,798

POTTSVILLE.—The Pottsville Emporium speaks of the life and business activity in that place. In every direction new buildings are going up in all stages of completion. Improvement seems to be the order of the day not only in Pottsville but through the entire coal region.

"The Valley Railroad Company have their road under contract to within two miles of Tamaqua, and the contractors are pushing the work with energy. The Schuylkill Navigation Company are persevering with commendable energy in the widening of their canal. B. M. Lewis, Esq., the efficient and indefatigable Superintendent of the Schuylkill Haven and Mine Hill Railroad is pushing to an early completion the connection link between the West Branch and Swatara Railroads. In Pottsville there is an unusual demand for business stands. There are four firms from New York at this moment anxiously seeking eligible business stands. One of which is intended as a wholesale concern. The Reading Railroad Company are greatly deficient in railroad cars, to accommodate the increased and increasing coal business, and are consequently, we are informed, building two thousand additional iron cars. Lumber is high and scarce. Butter, meat, and indeed all kinds of marketing, commands high prices."

Importance of Solar Rays for Health.

An able and lucid article in Chambers' Edinburgh Journal, after pointing out very sensibly the necessity not only of light and heat, but also of their coming, by radiation, (which is called *actinism*—from a Greek word, signifying a ray,) to the proper growth and health of plants and trees, proceeds thus:

"Turning now to the animal economy, we find growth, health, and development also curiously affected by the absence or presence of the solar influence. Dr. Edwards has shown that if tadpoles be nourished with proper food, and exposed to the constantly renewed action of water, (so that their tronchical respiration may be maintained,) but are entirely deprived of light, their growth continues, but their metamorphosis into air breathing animals is arrested, and they remain in the form of large tad poles. He also observes that persons who live in caves or cellars, or in very dark and narrow streets, are apt to produce deformed children; and that men who work in mines are liable to disease and deformity beyond what the closeness of the atmosphere would be likely to produce. It has been stated on the authority of Sir A. Wylie, that the cases of disease on the dark side of an extensive barrack at St. Petersburg, have been uniformly for many years in proportion of three to one on the side exposed to strong light. Further, Dupuytren relates the case of a lady whose maladies had baffled the skill of several eminent practitioners. This lady resided in a dark room (on which the sun never shone) in one of the narrow streets of Paris.

After a careful examination, Duphytren was led to refer complaints to the absence of light, and recommended her removal to a more exposed situation. This change was followed by the most beneficial results; all her complaints vanished. The more, therefore, that animals are exposed to the influence of light, the more free are they, in ordinary circumstances, from irregular action and deformity."

In another part of the article, it is shown that that heat and light alone, without the solar radiation, will not suffice for the health of vegetables or of animals; else the artificial fires and lustres of our apartments would have that effect: but they do not. An indispensable agent is actinism.

Now, do not the foregoing facts prove the unhealthiness of changing night into day, as many of our fashionable and semi-fashionable, and studious and pseudo-studious people do!—the unhealthiness of wasting in bed the bright and bracing hours of the early morning, when Nature bids us be out of doors, digging, or walking or riding! Is not the balefulness of dark rooms made palable! Draw aside the curtains—open those window-blinds, thou sluggard; and let Aurora and the rising sun, looking full into thy chamber, shame thee forth if they cannot charm thee forth, to inhale strength and health in those best and most beauteous hours of the day.—*Richmond Whig.*

THE ADMINISTRATION.—In another article, we have discussed the probable view of the administration with reference to the tariff. The war is to be commenced, the victory is to be achieved by any means, Oregon is to be the lion of *free trade*.

We see, by the Union, that Mr. Buchanan *is* to be routed. They may call it what they will, but like Sheridan, among his friendly lards, the President is to make him "get out of *that*," at any rate.—*United States Gazette.*

A SUPPOSED ABOLITIONIST ARRESTED.—John A. Junis was arrested in Baltimore on Saturday, on suspicion of stealing, or aiding the escape from his master of a negro man, who calls himself John Innifer. The accused, on examination before the magistrate, told a number of improbable and contradictory stories—first stating that the negro was free, had formerly lived in Virginia, but that he was proceeding home to his mother in Massachusetts. He next said he had never seen the man until he had met him in Washington city. Both were committed to jail for further examination.—*Phila. Ledger.*

AN IMPROVED METHOD OF SILVERING LOOKING-GLASSES is to dissolve nitrate of silver in distilled water, adding to it alcohol, ammonia, carbonate of ammonia and essential oil of sassia, and pouring the liquid thus produced on the glass, adding at the moment of operation some essential oil of cloves. In two hours the silver, reduced by these oils, covers the glass with a coating of silver. The inconveniences, time and danger to to the health of workmen, by the present mercurial process, are avoided by this new mode.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE.
COMMITTEE FOR OCTOBER, 1845.
GEORGE OGDEN····W. BARKER····W. J. HOWARD.

THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 30, 1845.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Ashes—₱ lb.
Pots……3¼@3½
Pearls……4@4¼
Scorchings……3 @3½
Saleratus……4¼@4½
Ale—₱ bbl.
XX Ale……— @7.00
Common……— @6.00
Axles—₱ lb.
Bristles—₱ lb
American……31 @40
Batting—₱ lb.
Superior……— @10
Common……— @ 8
Buckets—machine—₱ dozen.
Large size……2.12½@2.25
Small size……— @ —
Beeswax—₱ lb.
Yellow……25 @30
Blooms—₱ ton.
Blooms……60.00@70.00
Brooms—₱ dozen.
Merchantable…1.25@1.75
Shaker……— @2.00
Barks—₱ cord.
Chesnut Oak…4.12½@4.25
Black Oak……— @3.00
Hemlock……2.50@3.00
Coal—₱ bushel.
At the river……4@ 4½
From wagon……— @ 4½
Cotton—₱ lb.
Penn'ee & Alabam 4 @ 7½
Chocolate—₱ lb.
Number 1……10 @11
Cocoa, prepared……@22
Candles—₱ lb.
City dipped……— @ 8
Pittsburgh Star……@22
Cincinnati do……@22
Sperm, best brands…@33
Do interior……@30
Cotton Yarns—
Short reel—₱ lb.
No. 5 to 10……@12 ——@16
" 11 to 13……16½@17
" 14 ……17½@18
Increasing 1½c. ₱ lb to No. 24.
Long reel—₱ dozen
No. 5 to 8……— @ 8
" 9 to 10……— @ 7
" 7 to 6……— @ 6
" 800, 900, 1000—— @ 5
Coverlet Yarn, lb——@24
Carpet Chain……@20
Cotton Twine……@23
Candle Wick……@16
Coffee—₱ lb.
Java, old white……11½@12
St. Domingo……6½@ 7
Laguayra……— @ —
Rio……7½@ 9
Havana……— @ —
Copper—₱ lb.
Braziers'……@30
Sheath ng……@30
Bolt……@35
Old……16 @18
Cordage—By coil ₱ lb.
Manilla……@10
White Rope……@10
Tarred……@ 9
Pack'g yarn, fine……@ 9
" com'n……@ 8
Hemp Bed Cords—₱ dozen.
Extra Long……@2.50
Long……@1.75
Common……@1.25
Plough Lines……@ 75
Manilla Bed Cords—₱ doz.
Yard of the 1-inch……@1.00
20 ₱ 30 do do……1.50@2.25
Plough Lines……@ 75
Castings, Foundry, ₱ lb., net.
Mill work and machinery generally made to order……——@5
Bevel'd gearage do——@4
Light machinery do——@4
Heavy Rolling mill cast'ngs do……——@2½
Cranks and gudgeons under 10 in……——@3
" over 10 in……——@2
Grate Bars……——@2½
Hollow-ware assort'd——@3½
Sad irons……——@5
Counter weights……——@50
Dog Irons……——@2½
Tailors and Hatters'——@6
Trots……——@6
[10 ₱ cent. off the following articles for cash.]
Wagon boxes……——@3
Dearborn " ₱ set……——@50
Tea kettles doz.—7.50@8.00
Waffle Irons—10.00@12.00
Grates, 24 inch plain straight bar……——@ 2.25
24 in. bow front……——@ 2.25
(add or diminish 12½ cts. per inch for larger or smaller sizes.)
Domestics—₱ yard.
Brown Cottons—
17 Thistle, Nashua, Appleton, &c……8 @8¾
38 Laurel & Brunswick……——@ 8½
Allegheny Drills——@ 7
Light 4-4 brown……6 @6½
4-4 Lanvale & Great Falls……——@ 6
New Market Fine……@ 6
A. & Waltham……@10
Bleached, 7/8@4-4……6 @14
Fine 11-14 Hamilton Sheeting……——@12
5-4 do……——@14½
Tickings—
Methuens……——@10½
Saco……——@11
Laurel City……——@14
A. C. A.……——@14
Rochester……——@17
West Branch……——@10½
Brown Drills……8½@10½
Bleached……10@11½
Prints—
Common……5½@ 8
Good Madder……8½@14
Merrimack & Fall River Blues……14½@ 24
Drugs—By package.
Alum……13 @17
Alum……— @ 3½
Asafœtida……20 @25
Arrow Root……8 @10
Aquafortis……10 @11
Borax, refined……19 @25
Balsam, Peru……2.00@2.25
Do Copavia……30 @37½
Cantharides……4 @5
Can phor, refined……@24
Gum Arabic (cask 7½ @——
Cochineal……1.75@2.00
Cream Tartar……19 @22
Copperas……1¼ @ 2½
Glue……12 @13
Gal s……20 @25
Gum Arabic……40 @50
" Copal……38 @60
" Tragacinth……31 @37½
" Shellac……14 @18
" Madder……1.20@1.25
Ipecac……87 @100
Jalap, powdered……80 @ 88
Lit arge……5½@ 6½
Liquorice Root……8 @ 10
Liquorice Ball……19 @20
Lac Dye……25 @28
Magnesia, Carbo……31 @37
Manna, Flake……37 @62
Madder, Turkey……12 @12½
Mixed Common……17 @18
Myrrh, Turkey……20 @60
Oil, Vitriol……4½@ 5
" Castor……75@88
" Cassia……6.00@6.50
" Cloves……2.50@3.00
" Lemon……2.12@2.25
" Peppermint……3.00@3.50
Opium, Turkey……7.50@8.00
Quinine……@2.25
Rhubarb, root……68 @75
Sal Ammoni……20 @25
Sal Soda……4½@ 5
Senna……25 @30
Tartaric Acid……50 @62
Vitriol, Blue……10 @11
Dye Wood—₱ lb.
Camwood……5½@ 7
Fustic……2½@ 3
Logwood chipped……2½@ 3
Elliptic Springs—lb.
Polished……10½@11½
Feathers—₱ lb.
Kentucky……27 @30
Ohio & Penn'a……23 @30
Fruit—
Almonds, shell'd……@25
Soft……16 @18
Hard……@10
Currants, Zante……@12½
Filberts……8 @ 9
Figs, Turkey……none
Malaga……none
Raisins, Muscat……@——
Bunch……@3.00
Bloom……@2.50
Cranberries, bush.2.50@3.00
Lemons Sicily, bx……none
Oranges do……none
Peaches dry, bu……@2.50
Apples dry……87½@1.25
Apples green, bbl. 75@2.50
Fire Brick—₱ M.
Fire brick……15.00@17.00
Freights—₱ 100 lbs.
Eastern.
Philadelphia & Baltimore, via Cana.
Flour, ₱ bbl……60@65
Pork, Bacon, Tobacco, Lard, Cotton, Butter, Le'r, Tallow, &c……——@50
Feathers……——@80
Fur & Peltries……——@——
Wool……——@50
Rags……——@2½
Ashes……——@45
Oil of all kinds……——@55
Northern.
To Detroit, heavy……——@——
To Cleveland, " ……——@25 @30
Western.
via the River.
To Cincinnati……——@37½
Louisville……——@50
St. Louis……——@75

Flour—₱ bbl.
Extra brands……——@4 25
Superfine……4.00@4 12½
Scratched……——@ —
Fine……——@ —
Rye Flour……——@2.62½
" ht. bbls……——@ —
Buckwheat, ₱ lb 11/2@14
" ht. bls……——@ —
Feed—₱ bushel.
Bran……10@12½
Shorts……——@——
Fish—₱ bbl.
Mackerel, No. 1……——@ —
No 1 hlf-bbls……——@ —
No 2……——8.50@11.00
No 2 hlf-bbls……4.00@ 4.75
No 3……——8.75@ 9.00
No 1 kitts……——@——
Herring, Gib'd'……5.75 @6.25
No 2……——@——
Salmon, No. 1……16.50@17.00
No 2……——@——
Shad……——6.50 @9.00
Cod, ₱ lb……——@ 4
Glass—
Black Bottles.
Quart, ₱ gross……——@9.00
Pint, do……——@7.00
Madeira wine, 5 & 6 to gallon……——@9.00
Claret, ₱ gross……——@9.00
Window Glass—₱ box—
City brands.
8x10……——2.25@2.5
10x12……——3.30@3.5
12x18……——5.50@9.7
Patent do., 10x14 to 16x24……12.00@15.00
Country brands.
8x10……——1.75@1.87
10x12……——2.25@2.50
Gunpowder—₱ keg.
FFFG……——5.50@6.00
Eagle, 6½ lbs……——@5.00
Do, dozen 1 lb canisters……——@7.00
FFFG do……——@4.00
Eagle do in papers……——@6.00
Rock powder……——3.50@4.00
Grain—₱ bushel.
Wheat……70 @75
Rye……45 @50
Oats……33 @37½
Corn……——@40
Barley……——65 @ 75
Glue—₱ lb.
Pittsb. common……11@12½
Ginseng—₱ lb.
Ginseng……——27@ 30
Hay—₱ ton of 2000 lbs.
Timothy……14.00@16.00
Clover……——@——
Straw, 100 bdls……——@——
Hides—₱ lb.
Missouri……——9@10½
Spanish……——14 @16
Do salted……——@——
Do kips ₱ skin……1.00@1.62
Green……——@ 4
Hemp—₱ lb.
Missouri & Ky……——@ 4
Manilla……——7½ @ 8
Hops—₱ lb
First sort '45……——14 @15½
Indigo—by package.
Bengal, lb……1.50@1.75
Spanish……1.10@1.25
Manilla……95@1.00
Lead—₱ lb.
Missouri Pig……——@——
Bar……——@12
Sheet Lead and Pipe……——6 @6½
Shot……——@6
Leather—₱ lb.
Sole Baltimore……18 @20
New York……15@17½
Damaged……13 @15
Slaughter……18 @20
Skirting……21 @23
Harness, black……19 @21
Bridles, black, per doz. sides……30.00@36.00
Russet do……36.00@42.00
Upper, finish'd……24.00@28.00
Kips finished……24.00@36.00
Calf skin do……——33.00@36.00
Lace Leather……18.00@——
N. England Seating.
No 1 ₱ dozen……45.00@——
2 do……——35.00@——
3 do……——25.00@——
Sheep skins……——24@25
Lumber—From pile ₱ 1000 feet.
Pine, clear, inch……——@20.00
Common, " ……——@10.00
Clear, 1¼ " ……——@30.00
Com'n 1¼ " ……——@——
Clear, 2 " ……——@10.00
Com'n 2 " ……——@——
Flooring clear 1 inch do……——@ —
1 in. common……——@18.00
Oak do do……——@——
Pine Shingles ₱ 1.75@2.25
100……——1.75@ 2.50
Laths, sawed, 100 1.75@2.00
Malleable Iron—₱ lb.
Malleable Iron……——@12½
Molasses—₱ gallon.
Sugarhouse……40 @ 41
" N Orleans……——@40
New Orleans……——@40
Country……——@——
Naval Stores—
Rosin, ₱ brl……2.50@2.75
Pitch……——@3.50
Tar, Allegheny……——@——
" N. Carolina…3.75@4.50
Turpentine, gall……62½@ 65
Varnish, Copal……1.75@2.00
Oakum—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh……——@7
Oils—₱ gallon.
Linseed……70@ 75
Lard, City……65@ 75
Olive……4.25@5.00
Sperm bleached……——@1.20
" unbleached……——@1.15
" Fall……95@1.00
Whale……——@ 75
Tanners, ₱ bbl. 18.00@22.00
Paints—₱ lb.
Prus Blue……87@1.00
Lampblack……6½@ 7
Span. Whiting……1¼@ 2
Chrome Green……28 @35
Yellow No I……33 @35
" No 2……25 @28
Brunswik Green……15 @20
White Lead, dry……9¼@ 6¼
" ground, pure, keg 1.65@1.75
" No. 1……1.35@1.50
Red Lead……6½@ 8
Yellow Ochre……2½@ 3
Ven. Red……4½@ 5
Verdigris……30 @38
Pig Metal—₱ ton.
Allegheny.
No. 1 Foundry……——@——
" Forge……——@——
Hanging Rock.
No. 1 Foundry……@——
" Forge……——@——
Tennessee.
Tennessee……——@——
Plaster Paris—₱ ton
Plaster Paris……——@12.50
Provisions—
Bacon Hams……8½@9
" Shoulders……——@——
" Sides……7½@7¾
Inground city cure……——@——
" country cure……——@——
Lard, No 1 in kegs……8 @8½
" " 2, in kegs……——@——
" " 1 in bbls……——@——
Butter " in kegs……9½@11
" " 1 in roll……——@——
Cheese, W. Reserve……6½@7
" Goshen……——@10
" Pine Apple……——@15
Crackers, Pittsb. Water, ₱ bbl……——@3.50
Do. Butter……——@4.25
Potatoes—₱ bushel.
Mercer……——@——
Neshannocks……31½@37½
Rags—₱ lb.
Country mixed……——@3
Do good white……4½@5
Rice—₱ lb.
Rice……——4½@5
Seeds—₱ bushel.
Clover……4.50@5.00
Timothy……2.50@3.00
Flaxseed……90—@1.00
Spices—₱ lb.
Cloves……——38 @40
Cassia, in Mats……——@25
Ginger……——10 @11
Nutmegs……——100@175
Pepper……——12 @12½
Alspice……——@13
Snakeroot—₱ lb.
Virginia……——@——
Senna……——@——
Soap—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh yellow……——@4½
Cincinnati yellow……——@4¼
Chillicothe yellow……——@——
Pittsburgh brown……——@——
Cincinnati brown……——@——
Chillicothe brown……——@——
Castile……——@——
Starch—₱ lb.
Pittsburgh No 1……——@5½
Cincinnati No 1……——@5¼
Steel—₱ lb—[Discount for cash, interest of the amount for 6 months.]
Foreign.
Cast & Shear……17½@18½
Do single……16 @17
Best German……@12½
" Eagle……@10½
" Hoop L……@24½
Pittsburgh Manufacture.
Cast steel……@ —
Shear single……@——
" double……@——
" treble……@——
German steel……@10
English blister……@12½
American blister……@ 5½
Spring……5½@ 5½
Spirits—₱ gallon.
Brandy, Bordeax's……2.00@2.50
" Rochelle……2.00@2.50
Rum, Jamaica, 4th proof……1.50@1.75
" N O……87@1.00
" N E 1st proo……40@1.00
Gin, Holland……1.00@

Sugar—₱ lb
N.O, prime, hhd……7½@7¾
" fair, hhd……6¾@7
Havana, white lb——@——
Brazil, " lb——10¾@10½
Loaf, No 1 lb——@——
" 2 lb——@——
" 3 lb——@——
Pulverize, Philad——@——
Salt—₱ bbl.
No. 1 afloat……——@1.00
1 in store……1.06¼@1.08
2 afloat……——@——
Table, doz. box……——@——
Spelter—₱ lb.
Spelter……——@10
Tobacco—₱ lb.—[10 ₱ ct off for cash for manufactured Tobacco.]
Segar Leaf……3 @ 6
Manufacturers do……2 @ 4
Ladies' Twist……@ 9
Plug in kegs……@ 6½
Plug in boxes……@14
6 twist……4½@ 6
Cavendish……@ 4
12-Lump in box……13 @14
58 " " ……@14
16s " " ……@14
Scotch snuff……@14
Rappee……@14
Cut & Dry, ½ lb pap——@25

Tea—₱ lb.
Imperial……50 @75
Gunpowder……45 @70
Young Hyson……30 @70
Pouchong……50 @75
Tinplate—₱ box.
I. C……——@11.00
Tallow—₱ lb.
Rendered……6 @6½
Rough……——@4
Soap Grease……——@4½
Vices—₱ lb.
Solid boxes……——@——
Wines—₱ gallon.
L. P Madira……2.00@3.00
L. P Teneriffe……1.00@1.50
Lisbon……75@1.50
Dry Malaga……65@ 70
Sweet……62@ 65
Marseilles……70@ 75
Port……1.00@2.00
Calabria……65@ 70
Wool—₱ lb.
Prime……——@33
Full blood……——@30
¾ blood……——@28
½ blood……——@26
¼ blood……——@25
Common……22@24
Zinc—₱ lb.
Sheet……——8 @ 9

Gazette & Advertiser Office,

Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, Oct. 29, 1845.

State of Trade—Business was hardly so good in the early part of the week as within a day or two.—The falling stage of water has been some interruption and for the time has checked the trade with the Alleghany, though there is still a fair business doing with that quarter. So far as manufactures are concerned, there is no cessation whatever, but every machine and hammer is driven with unceasing activity. At no time in the year has there been a greater product than at the present, but so far as we are advised the demand is every way equal to it, and there is no accumulation of stock in Manufacturers' hands. The Dry Goods trade has probably fallen off most. Produce continues in very active demand.

The Rivers have very slowly declined since our last report, and at present there is scant 3 feet water in the channel. There are plenty of Boats in the trade to Cincinnati and St. Louis, to send forward all that comes to hand.

Ashes—We have still to notice an exceedingly dull market, the sales falling under our notice not exceeding 50 casks and bbls in small lots. Scorchings at 3c and Pots at 3¾c ₱ lb. In Pearls very little doing. The stock of Scorchings, particularly, is very heavy, and the present depressed state of the market has continued for several months with very little alteration either way.—Limited sales of Saleratus at 1¾c ₱ lb, cash.

Ale—Prices are the same—demand active and every way equal to the supply.

Beans—We have not noticed the receipts of lots of any size. The small parcels of Small White offering command $1 ₱ bu. They retail at 1.25.

Butter—The stock of Butter and receipts are both limited. Sales of 200 kegs from store at 10@10½c ₱ lb, and some 60@70 kegs and bbls from first hands and wagon at 10@11c. No. 1 will readily command 10@10½c, and Prime something higher. Roll is plentier and rather dull at 11@11½c ₱ lb.

Buckets, Tubs—The demand continues good for buckets, tubs, keelers, &c. Stock only fair.

Brooms—The demand is good both from wagon and store. Sales 200 doz from wagon and the wharf at $1.20@1.50 ₱ doz as in quality. From store $1.25@1.75, and Shaker Brooms $2.00 ₱ doz—a few of the latter are to be had here.

Bacon—The market is devoid of all interest. We are not aware of any Shoulders, at least none of any quantity, now on the market. Hams are selling in small lots at 8c ₱ lb. Sides 7¾c

Candles—City dipped have met with good demand—we notice sales this week of 125 bxs at our quotations. City manufactured Star continue in active demand.

Cider—The demand is brisk, and sales noticed of 80 bbls at 2.25@2.50 ₱ bbl as in store, some at 2.62½, bbls included. Resales at 2.75.

Cotton—Market quite bare ⅛ Nothing to report. An arrival looked for

Cotton Yarns—We have nothing special to notice in Yarns. The Mills have run without interruption with full sets of hands since our last, but the trade has been taken up to fill orders &c.

Copperas—Stock has accumulated until the article has become almost a drug. It sells slowly at very low rates.

Cheese—Next to Flour, Cheese has been *the* article of the week, and it has again advanced 1c ₱ lb. The inquiry has been on account of the city trade and some on eastern orders—the latter, however, are limited below the market. We note a sale of 100 bxs early in the week, at 6½c 350 bxs, later, at 6¾c, and at this figure other lots on the spot and to arrive, to the extent of 500 bxs, in all about 1000 bxs. 6¾c was refused for 8 tons to arrive. Sales of 300 bxs from store at 6¾@ 7c, with 7c asked, in a few instances. The market closes firm with an upward tendency. Several hundred tons have been received this week to go forward.

Freights to ports below have gone up in consequence of the decline of water. The rates on Dry Goods and similar freight are, 37½c ₱ 100 lbs to Cincinnati, 50c to Louisville, and 75c to St. Louis. Plenty of boats. To Cleveland 25@30c and to Erie 25c. Canal freights are the same.

Fruit—*Dried*—

PITTSBURGH, OCTOBER 27, 1845.

THE POST AND THE TARIFF.

The Post continues the discussion of the proposed mixed Tariff Convention in a style that must convince all the Whigs who see it that they cannot profitably have any connection with the movement. It is evident from the tone of the Post's editorials that that paper is greatly more anxious to make Locofoco capital out of the matter, than to really and truly help to preserve the Tariff. The Post, never very scrupulous, has yet, heretofore, at least *aimed* at being plausible, but under the new administration this moderation of misrepresentation is cast aside, and the most notorious untruths—known to be such by every one—are as coolly asserted as though they were undeniable! As a specimen, the Post says:—

"Whig politicians have never done *any thing* for the protection of American Industry, save to *bluster* in its favor for political effect, and *desert* it when friends were needed."

Now we would in sober earnestness call upon such of the Post's party as are sincerely desirous of preserving the present Tariff to say whether this be truth—to say whether it is intended most to subserve the interests of the Tariff or of party—to say whether the very Tariff which it is now proposed to attempt to preserve was not the work of "*Whig politicians*," aided by a few—a very few—of the Locofoco party? We would ask them whether this is not a continuation of the attempt to cheat the people on this subject, which has already put our interests and labor at peril, and which *may* end in putting out one-half our fires. We are as strongly attached to party as most men, but it is inconceivable to us how party ties can lead men to countenance, even tacitly, such an outrageous untruth as is contained in the paragraph we have quoted. At all events, we think the more reasonable of our Locofoco friends cannot be surprised that some of us have strong objections to any political fellowship with the authors and abettors of such a calumny. They cannot be surprised that we refuse to countenance, in any way, any party that utters or sanctions it.

The Post further says:

"They [the Democracy of Pennsylvania] have stood by it [the tariff] at all times; *they never cast their votes for Mr. Clay.*"

We will not argue the question whether voting for Mr. Polk was standing by the Tariff; but we would ask the friends of the Tariff—those who value it above party—whether the insinuation contained in this extract is likely to induce those who voted for Mr. Clay, (and therefore, according to the Post, *against* the Tariff,) to join in the proposed convention!

The Post says:—

"Like their great leader, Mr. Clay, they deserted it [the tariff] in 1832, and they are preparing to forsake it again. We think this move of the Gazette is a clear indication that Mr. Clay is again to be the Whig candidate for the Presidency—the votes of the Southern States must be secured for him, and hence the unwillingness of leading Whig politicians to show their heads, by taking part in a Tariff Convention."

Here the administration—which is confessedly about to attack the Tariff—is told that the Whigs "are preparing to forsake it." Is there any good policy in this—could it possibly have proceeded from a sincere and earnest friend of the Tariff? *We* think not.

There is another danger which the Post's gratuitous assertion is calculated to increase—that is, supposing, for the occasion, that a paper conducted as it is could have weight or authority with any one. Some of our Southern Whigs do not care much about the Tariff—they have voted for it, some of them, it is probable, more from attachment to the Whig party than anything else. It is feared that they, seeing that such States as Pennsylvania and New York care so little for the Tariff as to vote against the avowed friend of the Tariff as it is, may not think it right to risk unpopularity at the South in support of what is there termed a Northern measure, when it would appear, on the face of things, that the North itself cares very little about it. This class the Post tells, that their fellow Whigs of Pennsylvania are "preparing to forsake" the Tariff. Is this likely to help the Tariff at a pinch! Evidently not. It comes from one, and could only come from one, who cares more for office and the "spoils" than for all the Tariffs in the world.

It is not true, as the Post alleges, that we oppose this Loco movement in favor of a Tariff; we only oppose the proposed *manner of it*. Of the propriety of a convention, or some methodical expression of opinion by the Locofocos, we are fully convinced. And we think, if properly conducted, it may be of some service. Let them speak to the administration in a manner not to be mistaken. But that is not by a mass meeting, and especially by a mass meeting composed of Whigs and Locofocos. What is wanted is that Mr. Polk should clearly understand that the Locofocos of Pennsylvania do not approve of his foreshadowed course on the Tariff, will not support it, and will not *hereafter* support those who may destroy, or attempt to destroy, the present Tariff.

Let the "Democracy" do this, and afterwards *prove* by their *votes* that they *mean* what they *say*, and they may then have some claim to stand on the Tariff platform on an equality with the Whigs. If they do not, we shall conclude that Mr. S. W. Black, their chairman of committee, but expressed the sentiment of his party, when he said he would stand by the administration if it *did* destroy the Tariff.

A word to the Whigs and we have done. The danger to the Tariff from the possible defection of some of the southerners who have heretofore voted for it is one which the Whigs of the north should take some measures to avert. The ruin which the destruction of the Tariff will bring in its train, will fall chiefly on those who will have been guiltless of its destruction. The Whig party—the true majority—are entirely innocent; the masses of the Locofocos measurably so; they were deceived by men who, if they had a spark of true honor or self-respect in them, would be ashamed to show their faces on the street. To save these innocent millions from the suffering impending is a work worthy of our most serious efforts and attention. What would be the best plan of operation the hurry of the moment does not permit us to form a confident opinion upon.—But it occurs to us that a National Whig Convention, to assemble as soon after the meeting of Congress as the designs of the Administration are fully developed would perhaps be the best body to whom the matter might be confided. We suggest this with diffidence, and with submission to the better judgment of those who have leisure properly to weigh the matter. It will be generally conceded, we think, that Pittsburgh is, from its vital interest in the matter, eminently fitted to be the head quarters in the movement, and we hope our Whig friends will take it into consideration.

As to the Locofoco Convention we can truly say that we wish it entire success. The larger the better. But we again repeat that to be effective it must stand on its own bottom.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

We are gratified to be able to lay before our readers the following Proclamation appointing a day of Thanksgiving.

PENNSYLVANIA, ss.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY FRANCIS R. SHUNK,

GOVERNOR OF THE SAID COMMONWEALTH.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The inestimable blessings which the abundant goodness of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, has showered upon our beloved Commonwealth, demand our sincerest gratitude and most devout thanks.

I DO, THEREFORE, in accordance with my own feelings, and in compliance with the wishes of many of my fellow-citizens, appoint

Thursday, the 27th of November next,

as a day of *Thanksgiving, Praise and Prayer to Almighty God.* Our dependence on him as individuals and as a community, is so entire, that gratitude, thanksgiving and praise are duties as delightful as they are obligatory. To unite as one people on a given day, for the performance of these duties, and, while our own affections are purified and our hearts expanded with piety, to know that at the same time instant our brethren throughout the whole Commonwealth, with like feelings, and with like affections, are pouring forth their devout aspirations, will give solemnity and beauty to the exercises, which we may humbly hope will be acceptable to Heaven, while peace and good will on Earth will be proclaimed.

Hence, I invite all the people of this Commonwealth to appropriate the day designated, as a day of thanksgiving—and recommend to all pastors and religious teachers, with their people, to assemble at their usual places of worship, and unite in expressions of gratitude to the Great Giver of all Good for the numerous blessings and favors we have received at His hands—in preserving to us our great civil and religious rights—in granting to us a season of health and plenty—in prospering our State and Nation—in crowning with success the institutions of beloved country—in preserving to us the blessings of His revealed will—and in continuing to us the offers of mercy through the Redeemer;—and as our dependence on God is so entire that we have all to ask, and our innocence so lost that we have much to fear, to supplicate Him for the continuance of these rich blessings to ourselves and posterity, and for that meekness, humility and gratitude which becomes the recipients of His bountiful Goodness.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at Harrisburgh, this twenty first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-five, and of the Commonwealth the seventieth.

By the Governor. J. MILLER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

FLOUR MARKETS.

At Cincinnati, on Wednesday the 22d, there were sales of Flour at $3,87½ to 4,10, mostly at $4 per bbl. On the 23d, sales at $4,00, and the market quiet.

At Baltimore, on Friday, holders of Howard st. Flour were offering freely at $5, but buyers were not very willing to meet this rate—sales, however, of 1500 bbls. at that.

At New York, on Thursday, Flour had improved; sales of Genesee, Ohio and Michigan were made to some extent at 5,37½, subsequently 5,44 was obtained, and now none can be had under 5,50. Large sales have been made, to be delivered after the arrival of the last steamer, at 5,62½. Southern is dull at 5,37½a5,50. Nothing done in wheat to-day, 1,20 asked for choice parcels.

At Philadelphia, on Thursday evening, Oct. 23d, the Flour market continues dull, and there is nothing selling except a few small lots for city use at 5,50, which is the asking price of standard brands, but without any demand for export.

FOUND DROWNED.—The corpse of a man was caught floating in the Monongahela river, opposite the city, on Saturday. The Coroner held an inquest, but nothing was elicited to show who he was. Apparently the body was that of a middle aged man, dark complexion and dark hair. The kind of clothes he had on, not recollected; but he had three keys, ninety-eight cents in money, and a slip of paper in his pocket with names upon it, thought to be directions. Some of the jury supposed he had been in the water upwards of three or four weeks. Height, about five feet ten inches.

Letter from John Quincy Adams.

The following super-excellent letter was addressed to C. Edwards Lester, the translator of "Ceba's Citizen of a Republic." It will be read by old and young with undivided interest. We copy it from the N. Y. Mirror:

QUINCY, Mass., 11th Oct. 1845.

Dear Sir:—Indisposition has delayed the answer which should have been immediately returned to your letter of the 23d of last month, which I received together with the "Citizen of a Republic," by Ansaldo Ceba; for both I offer you my cordial thanks, and particularly for the dedication of the book.

It is a remark, I believe, of Burke, "That liberty inheres in some sensible object, and that every nation has formed to itself some favorite point which, by way of eminence, becomes the criterion of their happiness. That the great contests for freedom in England were, from the earliest times, chiefly upon the question of taxing. That most of the contests in the ancient Commonwealths turned primarily on the right of the election of magistrate, or on the balance among the several orders of the State. The question of money was not with them so immediate."

And, pursuing the same idea, he shows that the question of our Revolution was a contest of liberty according to English ideas, and on English principles, and that the champions of liberty in England, for a succession of ages, had taken infinite pains to inculcate as a fundamental principle, that in all monarchies the people must, in effect, themselves, mediately or immediately, possess the power of granting their own money, or no shadow of liberty could subsist. "The colonies," he adds, "drew from England, as with their life-blood, these ideas and principles. Their love of liberty, as with the English, fixed and attached on this specific point of taxing,—liberty might be safe, or might be endangered in twenty other particulars, without their being much pleased or alarmed; here they felt its pulse, and as they found that beat, they thought themselves sick or sound."

The cause of the American Revolution, so far as it was a contest between Great Britain and her colonies, was thus a question of *property*, a limitation merely of the power of government to levy money upon the people, by taxation; it was, in principle, John Hampden's question of ship-money. When the progress of the revolution changed the principle of the controversy to a war for independence, and the colonies were called to form constitutions of government, and a federative union for themselves, the question of taxation became but one of many other principles in the organization of government, involving the whole theory of human rights, and all the foundations of liberty staked upon the fabric of the social compact.

Perhaps the circumstances alluded to by Burke that our controversy with Great Britain had originated in those ideas of liberty which our fathers had brought with them from England, and which were concentrated upon the simple point of taxation, has retained an undue proportion of influence in our estimate of liberty down to the present times.

The Italian Republics of the middle ages were founded also upon principles of liberty differently modified, and indissolubly connected with, the right of taxation. Our statesmen, patriots, legislators, and people, are still confined by the ties of language in a great degree to the literature of England. An Italian writer of an age preceding that of the civil wars in England, in the seventeenth century, writing on the duties of a "Citizen of a Republic," with the history of Italy added to that of Greece and Rome before him, must have embraced a wider scope in the consideration of liberty and of human rights, than is to be found in the contracted sphere of the conflicting principle of freedom and of power in the English writers of the seventeenth century.

I shall therefore make it a point to read with attention the work of Ceba, and, should my state of health hereafter permit, will freely give you my opinion concerning it. Liberty is still in our country a vital question of politics, morals and religion. A question upon which we have yet much to learn, and our posterity much to act. The days of my participation in it are passed, but the prayer for its progress and universal prevalence remains to the last moment of my life. I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, your fellow citizen and friend, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the New York Expres

NEW COLPORTEUR EFFORT.

Another highly interesting meeting, chiefly of young merchants of the city, recently convened at the Tract House. The chairman having stated the ol jects of the meeting,

Mr. Meek, a member of the Union Theological Seminary, who had spent his vacation as a Colporteur, in Onondago county, N. Y., said he had visited 860 families. About one third of them, he ascertained, attended the hours of God regularly on the Sabbath, and about one-fifth were destitute of all religious books but the Bible.

Mr. H. W. Pierson, who had labored for two years in Virginia, related some very affecting circumstances which had come under his observation. The first book he sold was near the place where Cornwallis surrendered; to a Christian blacksmith, who could not read, but who purchased Baxter's Saints' Rest, thinking that he might induce persons who came to his shop to read to him. He was very impatient to find out what was in his book. Accordingly, on Saturday night, he went a mile and a half to his sister's, who was a very poor reader, that she might read to him. Mr. P. visited her the next Monday, when she told him that her brother had been there on the Saturday evening previous, with a book; and that they had invited together 8 or 10 of their neighbors, some of whom lived several miles off. She had tried to read it to them. She had to spell all words of more than four letters. So interested were they that they forgot the time, and read on, without much intermission, from sundown until after midnight; she exclaimed, "We almost got through the first chapter!" Any common reader would have read it in a few minutes. She wished for more of Baxter's writings, and said that, after reading, she felt as if her mind had eaten something."

He mentioned the case of a man who had met with Doddridge's Rise and Progress, and was so much pleased with it, that he started on foot from his house in North Carolina to Richmond, Virginia, to get *ten books* like that, intending taking them from house to house for poor people.

Mr. Lesley was for three years engaged in the geological survey of Pennsylvania, and while prosecuting his labors among the mountaineers, the sight of his eyes affected his heart, and although the Colporteur enterprize had not been established, he determined to spend his life in ministering to the wants of this neglected people. He went through with the theological course at Princeton, after which he spent more than a year in Germany for the sake of acquiring the language, that he might talk and preach to the mountaineers. On his return to this country, his attention was directed to the Tract Society's work.

He had great difficulty in finding any places of worship. In Somerset county he was six weeks without hearing the Gospel on the Sabbath. From a map which he had prepared he exhibited the physical conformation of the mountainous portions, and showed that in the numerous valleys there was a population rapidly increasing, who were very poor and scattered, who could not be reached by a settled ministry, and who, unless the Gospel was borne to their doors, would live and die in ignorance of salvation through a Redeemer. There was room and work enough to employ at least one hundred colporteurs in that section of the State for years. He closed with a very powerful and eloquent appeal to young men to engage in the work. The question of personal responsibility was pressed closely home upon every mind, as they saw the sacrifices which this young man was making.

Rev. R. S. Cook, Secretary, with a map of the United States before him, said, that what had been stated by Mr. Lesley in reference to a portion of Pennsylvania, applied in various degrees to the whole of our broad Territory. He had studied the county from this mount of vision, and had been made to know something of its spiritual state.

He spoke minutely of the spiritual wants of different sections, and of the various sects that are found. No single denomination will ever have the ascendancy to evangelize the country, and bring it under its control. The Pope of Rome can't do it. The people will be endlessly divided. No denominational board can supply the wants of the people. Printed truth can never be circulated among them unless it is Catholic in its spirit. He said the American Tract Society had about 120 laborers at work in 29 States and Territories; but what are these, among so many! It is but the feeblest beginning, and yet they are staggered under the burden. We mean that every prairie shall be scoured, every forest threaded, and mountain climbed, by colporteurs, and in this great work the proposed organization can bear an important part. It will be a work of continual interest. Being in correspondence with the colporteurs, light from different parts of the land will pour in upon the young men of this city, and cause the flame of love to burn higher and brighter.

E. H. Blatchford, Esq. Chairman of the Committee, said that the proposition for forming this Association originated with a suggestion made for calling out the energies of the young men towards the system of colportage. It had peculiar elements of interest to enlist them; and their energies and support would be brought out, if they could come in contact with the destitution of the land. He deemed it possible for the young men of this city, whose hearts are warmed with sacred love, or for patriots after hearing such facts as we had listened to from agents, to withhold their efforts.

Large meetings might be held and large contributions made, but that was not all that was wanted. It was thought desirable that the energies of the young men should be enlisted in such a way that they should be felt hereafter. Instead of their operations diminishing they should constantly increase. For this purpose the Committee had agreed to report a Constitution of an Association to be called the Colporteur Association of the city of New York.

After an extended discussion it was resolved "that the Constitution be approved and referred to the Committee to be reported to a future public meeting."

The movement has now assumed a definite shape, and from the zeal and energy displayed by the young men it may be hoped that much good will be the result of this new organization.

Pennsylvania Election.

The election in this State has resulted as favorably to the Whigs as they could have expected, as it is the year of all others in which they may always calculate upon being conquered by General Apathy, who usually has supreme command over the Whig forces the years after Presidential and Gubernatorial elections. We have lost in our numbers in the House of Representatives, five or six from various causes: in Huntingdon county, through the new county question, and gained three in the Senate. We have also elected several Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, and other officers in strong Locofoco counties and lost some of those officers in Whig counties. As a whole, we think that the election has resulted quite as well as the Whigs had reason to anticipate considering that in the county of Philadelphia they elected the Locofoco candidates for the county officers, Senate and House of Representatives.

The following is the result of the election for Canal Commissioners, Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, as far as returns or information had been received, when our paper went to press.

James Burns, the Locofoco candidate for Canal Commissioner, has been elected by 15,000 or more, over Capt. Karns, the Whig candidate. The vote for the Whig and Native American candidates united, have probably exceeded that for Burns, so that had the opposition been concentrated on one man, he would have been elected.

In the Senate, 22 members hold over; and of the 11 new ones elected, the Whigs have carried one in Chester and Delaware, a Whig gain—two in Lancaster and Lebanon, a Whig gain of one—one in Dauphin and Northumberland, a Whig gain—one in Union, Mifflin and Juniata, a Whig gain—one in Erie, one in the City of Philadelphia, and they have lost one in Washington; a nett gain of 3. The Locofocos have elected one in Fayette and Greene—one in Washington, a gain—one in Westmoreland and Somerset—one in Tioga, Potter, M'Kean, &c.

The next Senate will be composed of 14 Whigs, 18 Locofocos and 1 Native American.

The House will stand 34 Whigs and 66 Locofocos, some of them elected against the regular tickets.

The Whigs have lost one member in Dauphin; two in Huntingdon; two in Bedford; one in Washington and one in Beaver; seven in all. The Locofoco majority on joint ballot will be 36; quite enough for all purposes that they may need.

In consequence of the want of official returns from a number of the counties, we shall defer the publication of the list of the candidates elected, until our next, remarking that the Whigs carried their entire ticket in Indiana, Somerset, Allegheny and Erie, by handsome majorities, and lost parts of their tickets in Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Huntingdon, while the Locofocos have carried Westmoreland, Bedford, Washington, Fayette, Greene, and all that northern tour of counties troubled with wild-cats and Locofocoism. Particulars in our next.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

We apprehend, from a circumstance mentioned by a friend a few days since, that the Democracy do not intend to be *Mackenzied* much more so far as the Custom House papers are concerned, for he tells us that he went into that edifice a short time since, with a party of ladies, for the purpose of showing them the fine view from the roof, when he was met by an official subordinate, and refused admission to the upper portion of the building. Persons had been employed there for a week or two, he informed the party, in overhauling papers, and there were positive orders to admit no persons upon the premises, while this was going on. We rather think, therefore, that the Custom House folks have come to the conclusion that it is not best hereafter, to have any "loose papers about," that would be likely to expose and compromise the party in quite so mortifying a form as has lately happened. Mr. Wm. L. Mackenzie has probably made his last haul, and must content himself by working up the new material already on hand. —*N. Y. Courier.*

THE GREAT BRITAIN raised on the Floating Sectional Dock, is a sight which all should endeavor to see. It is the triumph of American mechanical ingenuity, as applied to the purpose of a dock—and the leviathan steamer is there propped upon its floating stage, and standing erect, and amply and on all sides sustained, is a marvel and a show.

The model of the Great Britain is light and beautiful to a degree we had not supposed possibly compatible with her enormous size and heavy material—with the bow of a pilot boat, and the buoyancy and bearings of our finest models of packet ships—we can imagine nothing more perfect in naval architecture, and if she does not make rapid passages, it must be the fault of insufficient power in her propellor. And indeed in looking at the propellor one is surprised that it can drive such a vessel at all.—*N. Y. Courier.*

DISASTROUS FIRE.—The new and splendid edifice erected by the City on Randall's Island, for the residence of the Children who are dependent on Public Charity, was burned to the ground this morning. It cost $60,000, and is nearly a total loss. The fire broke out about 1 o'clock, A. M. It is not positively known how the fire originated—probably from some defect in the Heating Flues with which the building is furnished throughout, so as to be equally heated from a furnace in the cellar. The heating apparatus had been put in operation but the day previous, when the building was cleaned and scrubbed preparatory to the removal thither of the Children from the old Nursery and Farm on Long Island, opposite Blackwell's Island. That establishment has been sold by the City, which is now without a home for its destitute children. We presume, however, they will remain at the old place till a new one can be built.—*New York Tribune, Oct. 22.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 15, 1845.

The steamship Alabama, Capt Windle, is just in with dates from Aransas Bay, to the 12th inst. There is no news from Corpus Christi; the troops are still stationed there, nor was any mention made when they were to be removed to the Nueces. The Flying Artillery, under command of Major Ringgold, was encamped on St. Joseph's Island, and would leave in a few days for Corpus Christi.

THE MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH BETWEEN THIS CITY AND BOSTON.—This company intend to commence erecting posts at this end of the line on Monday next, and to complete the work to New Haven in twenty days thereafter. From New Haven to Boston the wires will be stretched over the railway tracts through Hartford, Springfield and Worcester. The whole line will probably be completed and in operation in sixty pays.—*N. Y. Express.*

A suit was decided on Saturday which concerns Farmers and Millers, and we think it proper to give the particulars. A Farmer brought 20 bbls of flour to market and sold it at $4,12½ ₱ bbl. Subsequently he had a better offer, and resold it. The first purchaser then bid 6¼c higher than his competitor, and this was accepted, making a third sale of the Flour. But the second purchaser insisted on having it delivered to him, and the seller did deliver it. For this the original purchaser sued the seller, and obtained a judgment of 20c ₱ bbl and the costs. It is no uncommon practice for the owners of Flour to sell and resell it, but this should be a warning to them to pursue an honest course. Buyers will, of course, bid against each other—that is to be expected; but the seller must pay the penalty if he takes advantage of it to promote his own interest at their expense.

The following items are gathered by Thompson's N. Y. Bank Reporter:

An Association of capitalists is forming under the General Banking Law for the purpose of establishing a Savings Bank, which shall be open to receive and pay deposits from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Depositors will be paid on *demand*, computing from the first of the month after the deposit is made to the first of the month on which it is drawn.

An institution of this kind is much wanted; for to deposit money in the Chambers st. Bank is bad enough, but to draw anything out is worse yet.

We understand that prompt and efficient measures are about being taken by the State officers having the matter in charge, to test the legal positions involved in the revival of certain broken Banks in Michigan.

Mr. Orrin Gridley, of Clinton, Oneida county, is about organizing a Bank, under the name of "Kirkland Bank." It will commence business in November.

Mr. S. D. Hungerford, of Adams, Jefferson county, is orgabizing a Bank, which takes his name. His notes will be in circulation in a few days.

Both of these Banks are organizing under the General Banking Law, and are individual Banks—the bankers being individually liable.

The Ohio Board of Control has issued to the various branches of the State Bank about $600,000 of circulating notes. The independent Banks have obtained from the State Treasurer about $350,000. By the 1st of November the new Banks will have in circulation a million of dollars.

The following are the principal articles of property which were cleared from Akron by way of the Ohio Canal, during the months of August and September last:

August.	September.	
6,020	15 451	bbls Flour.
131,228	114,789	bush. Coal—Mineral.
84,424	66,651	lbs Butter;
86,061	234,111	" Cheese;
26,232	130,960	" Pig and Scrap Iron;
202,684	1 134,349	" Wrought Iron;
198,884	475,050	" Nails and Spikes;
84,342	124,182	" Potter's Ware.
318,620	558,027	" Merchandise.
33,524	63,070	" Baggage and Furniture.
28,906	5,279	" Wool;
40,584	48 675	Feet Lumber.

ALTON—Oct. 17.

Wheat has come in freely for some days past, and still commands readily from 50 to 57c ₱ bu. Pork from $3 to 3,50 ₱ hundred; none but the heaviest logs commanding the highest price named.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

Gazette & Advertiser Office, Monday, Morning, October 27.

Flour—The market left off on Friday evening at $4,-12½@4,18¾. On Saturday morning there was a general indisposition to touch it at over $4,00. A sort of panic seemed to influence sellers in the street, and the market fell off fully 12½@25c on the best brands. There were sales of 102, 120, 100, 29, 30, and numerous wagon loads at $4,00@3,87½—some inferior went as low as 3,75. Buyers had their own way. For one or two lots of superior, something over $4,00 was offered. We quote the closing sales for good brands at $3,87½@4,00.

Oats went off quick, and sales of 361, 110, and 150 bu on the wharf at 33, 35, and 36c ₱ bu. We understand one lot sold at 40c. In the Diamond Market as high as 50c was paid for single sacks.

92 bu Corn Meal sold on the wharf at 40c ₱ bu.

300 bu Neshannock Potatoes, in several lots, brought 33 to 37½c ₱ bu.

Further sales of Pig Metal, 25 tons Allegheny at $30, 6 mos, and 25 tons at $30, 4 mos. 350 tons No 1 at $29; 4, 5 and 6 mos. The market is now pretty well cleared of Allegheny. An impression prevails that there is still a good deal unsold, but we learn that this is not the case. There have been a number of private sales of which quantities and terms have not transpired. The market was well searched by a buyer on Saturday. Prices for Allegheny metal, as shown by the sales of the past two weeks, are $29@30, 4 to 6 mos. A typographical error occurred in our remarks on Saturday, but it is corrected in the foregoing.

We note a sale of about 12 tons Blooms, of ordinary quality, at $65, 4 mos.

An invoice of 405 dry Hides, somewhat damaged, and averaging 15 lbs each, sold on the wharf at 3c ₱ lb, 4 mos. Good Hides would bring 9c ₱ lb.

160 bbls No. 1 Salt, sold from canal at $1 and inspection, and about an equal number at the same. The average price of No. 1, delivered, is $1,05 ₱ net bbl.

Window Glass, both of country and city brands, is in active demand at full prices, with a slight stock of both.

Coal is selling for city consumption in lo's of 17@20 bu at 4½c ₱ bu, delivered: not 4½c, as we were made to say on Saturday.

6½c ₱ lb was offered for 8 tons of W. R. Cheese in bxs, to arrive, and was refused.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—The Report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad contains some interesting facts on the subject of Railroads:

Cost of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Cumberland	$7,623,626
LENGTH of the Railroad	177 miles.
AVERAGE COST, per mile	43,077

Summary of Receipts.

Official Year.	From Passengers.	Amount from Tonnage	Aggregate of Passengers and Tonnage.
1836	$198,196 30	$153,116 23	$281,312 53
1837	145,625 29	155,676 09	301,301 38
1838	166,693 53	198,580 79	365,224 32
1839	173,860 44	233,187 06	407,047 50
1840	177,035 75	255,447 95	432,883 70
1841	170,615 80	211,454 07	391,069 87
1842	181,177 35	245,315 31	426,492 66
1843	274,017 27	300,057 81	573,225 08
1844	336,276 32	321,743 66	658,019 98
1845	369,892 30	368,720 88	738,603 18
Total.	$2,133,510 33	$2,441,579 85	$4,578,090 20

Aggregate of passengers for the above period	1,605,246
Gross receipts in 1845	$738,603
Gross expenses	363,841
Net receipts	$374,762

This is about 5 per cent. net on the entire cost of the work. Considering the immensely expensive route through which the Road goes, and the expenses in Locomotives, repairs, &c. of the first years of such an enterprise, this is a favorable result.

There is another *fact* worthy of notice. It is that the amount of receipts from *Tonnage* is equal to those from Passengers.

SAMUEL PALMER, Attorney at Law; Bakewell's Law Buildings, Grant street. oct24-d&wly

WM. BELL & SON, having rebuilt their store, No. 79 **Wood street,** and removed to same, would respectfully inform their friends and merchants generally visiting the city, that they have a large assortment of Dry Goods which they will sell on the most favorable terms. oct22-dlw&wlm

MRS. MOORE,

FASHIONABLE DRESS MAKER, Diamond alley, between Wood and Smithfield streets, has just received from New York and Philadelphia the latest styles for Dresses, Cloaks, Mantillas, &c. oct24-d&wlm

TO PRINTERS!

FOR sale, at this office, an excellent *Double Medium Press*, on which this paper is now printed. Also a font of second hand Brevier Type, in good order, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds. Also, a pair of imperial chases, with iron furniture to match, and a set of imperial column rules, 15 of them in good order.—Also, after the first of January, two pairs of Double Medium Chases, and iron furniture to match, and a lot of Double Medium column rule. oct14-d&wtf

A. LAMONT'S WAREHOUSE,

No. 83 Wood street, over Clark & Cameron,

WHERE may be found at all times an assortment of the following articles, manufactured of the best materials, and warranted equal to any made in the United States:—

STEEL SPADES AND SHOVELS;
COMMON DO DO;
TOBACCO SCREWS; MILL SCREWS;
LARD DO; TIMBER DO;
SOLID BOX VICES.

oct14-d&wtf M. A. KNOX, Agent.

FARM FOR SALE.

ONE hundred and fifty acres of good land for sale in Butler county, 25 miles from Pittsburgh, situated on the old Harmony road adjoining the farms of Mr Garvin and Mr. Graham, with a good hewed log house and barn, two small orchards, with several springs of excellent water, about 75 acres cleared and under fence. For terms apply to JOSEPH MARLATT, 54 Penn street, or to THOS FARLEY, Allegheny city, or to JACOB MARLATT, on the premises. je7-d&wtf

WALL PAPER MANUFACTORY

WAREHOUSE REMOVED.

THE subscribers have the pleasure of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have removed their paper store to

No. 87 Wood Street, above Fourth,

nearly opposite the stand they occupied before the fire, where they have on hands and are opening a complete assortment of

PAPER HANGINGS,

BORDERS, FIRE BOARD PRINTS, &c.,

the greater part of which has been manufactured and imported since the fire, and which contains a large number of patterns that are altogether new and suitable for every description of entries and rooms.

They also keep on hands a stock of Printing, Writing and Wrapping Paper from the Clinton Mill, Steubenville, O., to which, along with their other goods they would respectfully call the attention of purchasers.

☞ Rags and Paniers Scraps purchased in exchange.

HOLDSHIP & BROWNE.
aug28-d&w3m 87 Wood street.

THIRD JULY, 1845.

B. E. CONSTABLE announces his determination of sell from this day the remainder of his stock all Summer Goods at

FIRST COST.

This is an inducement worthy the attention of to purchasers.

French Balzarines 31 cts., worth 75 cts;
Bonnet Ribbons at 12½ cts, worth 31, rich new styles
French Lawns and Organdie Ginghams at 15 and 31 cts, worth 50 cts;
Barege Scarfs and Shawls at equally low prices;
Ladies' Lace Caps at 37½ cts, worth $1;
Florence Braid Bonnets at $1 37½, and upwards;
Checked, Striped and Mull Muslins for dresses, very cheap;
Col'd Lawns for Bonnets, Artificials, Bonnet Caps, &c;
Parasolettes and Parasols, rich and new styles, some as low as 75 cts each;
Lace Collars, Chimisetts, Cravats, Gloves, &c, &c;
Cutt and Thread Edgings, Laces and Bobbin Laces;
For Gentlemen:—Shirts, Collars, Bosoms, a good assortment Gloves, Cravats, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric and Silk Hdk'fs, Gauze Cutt under Shirts, Silk do; Drawers, &c. jy4-d&wtf

TO IRON MASTERS, ROLLING MILL PROPRIETORS, FOUNDERS, &c.

THE subscriber begs to call the attention of the Iron Trade and others requiring the use of Furnaces, to the introduction of a superior article of **Fire Brick,** manufactured at Bolivar, Westmoreland Co. Pa., by Messrs. Baxter, Glover & Harley. They have been tested by several establishments in this city, but most particularly in two powerful furnaces constructed entirely of that material, and fully proven, at the establishment of Messrs. Knap & Totten, Fort Pitt Works—from the capacity and large weight of Iron melted in these furnaces, no trial in the neighborhood could be more severe. The Proprietors have cheerfully tendered the following testimonial:

Fort Pitt Works.
Pittsburgh, Sept. 15th, 1845.

SIR—The "Bolivar Fire Bricks" which you furnished to us for trial, have been subjected to sufficient test to convince us of their superiority over any others we have ever used. We therefore most cordially recommend them to persons desirous of procuring a superior article of the kind.

We are yours, very truly, KNAP & TOTTEN.
Mr. J. Shaw Maclaren, Pittsburgh.

Additional.

After examination and careful trial of the "Bolivar Fire Bricks" in our several establishments, we cheerfully concur in the preceding recommendation, believing them the best article of the kind ever yet offered in this market.

PARRY, SCOTT & Co.—Iowa Foundry.
MARSHALL, BRADLEY & Co.—Franklin do.
GRAFF, LINDSAY & Co.—Lippincott Rolling Mill.
EDWARD HUGHES.—Brownsville Iron Works.
JAMES DUNN, furnace builder for Messrs. Shoenberger.
W. W. WALLACE.

The Bricks at $37 per M. and the Clay at $9 per ton of the same material, to be had of the Agent at his warehouse, Canal Basin, on orders being sent to the office of the Kensington Iron Works.

sep15-d&w2m* SHAW MACLAREN.

NAILS—200 kegs "Damascus" Nails, assorted sizes received and for sale by M B RHEY & Co,
oct14 No 9 Water st.

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No 9 WASHINGTON SQUARE, PHILA.

MISS FRANCIS A. STRONG.

THIS Institution is in one of the pleasantest parts of the city of Philadelphia. Its situation upon a delightful Public Square secures the advantages of pure air and an agreeable prospect of trees and shrubbery, considerations which should not be disregarded by Parents who send their children from the country to reside in a crowded town.

It is the desire of the Principal to offer a happy home to those confided to her care, while she pays every attention to their mental, moral and physical training. She is assisted in her duties by competent Teachers, and the best Masters are employed to give instruction in Music, Drawing and the Modern Languages.

The year will be divided into two Terms, of five months each; the first commencing on the 1st of September, and ending with the 31st of January. The second commencing on the 1st of February, and ending with the 30th of June.

Miss STRONG refers to the following gentlemen, all of whom, except the Rev. Clergy, are or have been Patrons of the School:—

Philadelphia—Hon. Horace Binney, Hon. George M. Dallas, Samuel H. Perkins, Esq., John M. Scott, Esq., William Harris, M. D., Rev. Albert Barnes, Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Rev. Henry J. Morton, D. D., Rev. Henry A. Boardman, D. D.
Doylestown, Pa.—Hon. John Fox.
Bridgeton, N. J.—Hon. L. I. C. Elmer.
Pittsburgh—Peter Shoenberger, Esq.
Centre County, Pa.—John Lyon, Esq.
Huntington County, Pa.—David Stewart, Esq.
Burlington, N. J.—Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer. oct25-w1y*

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD!

WAS stolen from the pasture of the subscriber, in Findley township, Allegheny county, on the night of 23d October last, a light bay Mare, 12 years old, about 15 hands high, a small white star in the forehead, smooth shoes on before, the mane wore on the wither with the collar, no other marks recollected. The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the thief and the mare, and a liberal reward for the mare alone, delivered to the subscriber, at McCray's Tavern, in Pittsburgh, or in Clinton, Pa. JAMES GLENDENNING.

oct28-w3t*

Butler Democrat and Kittanning Free Press each copy to the amount of $1, and charge this office.

R. TANNER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS &c.

NO. 109 WOOD STREET,

(Between Fifth street and Diamond Alley.)

PITTSBURGH.

FALL STOCK.

R TANNER & CO, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, would respectfully inform their customers and Western Merchants generally, that they have just received a full and complete stock of **Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c.,** adapted to the Western trade,